SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Report of Two Arkwright Tests

We are publishing on this page, reports of two tests recently made in order to qualify for membership in the Arkwrights, the research organization of the Southern Textile Association.

One of these tests was made by L. Griffin and deals with the percentage of added weight from sizing as shown by desizing of samples of one style of goods taken from ten different mills and samples of another style of goods taken from ten different mills.

The other test, made by H. K. Hallet, was made to determine the difference in end breakage and breaking strength of yarns made from varying twist multiples.

Both of these tests will be found to contain very interesting and worthwhile information.

Because of the length of these tests, it is possible to print only a summary covering the findings. The full reports of both tests however, are available to anyone who is interested and can be had upon application to J. M. Gregg, secretary of the Arkwrights, Charlotte.

Organization of the Arkwrights was perfected a little more than a year ago. In that time, the work done has already proven of material benefit to the textile industry. Membership in the organization is possible only to those who successfully complete some task in textile research and as the membership is growing steadily the work done is resulting in the compilation of much practical and beneficial information upon various textile subjects.

The Arkwrights, in providing greater incentive for research and in making public the tests that are conducted as a qualification for membership, has proven that the organization is rendering a service that deserves the support of all of the mills.—Editor.

SUMMARY OF TEST NUMBER FOURTEEN

(Prepared and submitted by Ira L. Griffin, Southern Representative, Stein, Hall & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Test

Comparison of percentage of added weight from sizing as shown from desizing of samples of one style of goods taken from ten different mills and samples of another style of goods taken from ten different mills.

I have made a test on ten samples of 64x60—5.35 print cloth obtained from different mills. An effort was made to obtain an additional ten samples of another construction of prints, but it was apparently impossible to get ten samples of one construction; therefore, I have made a test on five samples of 68x72—4.75 yard prints and on five samples of 72x76—4.25 yard prints, making a total of twenty samples; which was the number requested.

The method used for desizing these samples was by the use of Diastase, which is the common practice of practically all finishing plants who do desizing.

Results Found:

64x60—5:35 yard prints:	Moisture Percentage	Size Percentage
Sample from No. 1 Mill	6.6	6.1
Sample from No. 2 Mill	6.9	6.3
Sample from No. 3 Mill	6.8	7.4
Sample from No. 4 Mill	6.3	7.1
Sample from No. 5 Mill	6.3	5.4
Sample from No. 6 Mill	6.3	6.1
Sample from No. 7 Mill	6.7	7.2
Sample from No. 8 Mill	6.4	5.2
Sample from No. 9 Mill	6.2	7.5
Sample from No. 10 Mill	6.1	5.3
68x72—4.75 yard prints:		
Sample from No. 1 Mill	6.4	7.3
Sample from No. 2 Mill	6.3	5.8
Sample from No. 3 Mill	6.2	6.7
Sample from No. 4 Mill	6.5	7.3
Sample from No. 5 Mill	5.8	5.9
72x76—4.25 yard prints:		
Sample from No. 1 Mill	6.1	7.3
Sample from No. 2 Mill	5.9	6.3
Sample from No. 3 Mill	6.1	7.6
Sample from No. 4 Mill	5.9	7.3
Sample from No. 5 Mill	5.8	7.7

The above test is submitted as the findings from this applicant. The results are not intended to be conclusive, as The Arkwrights expect to compile numerous similar tests before announcing a definite conclusion.

The Arkwrights welcome criticism and suggestions of the methods used in making this test.

SUMMARY OF TEST NUMBER FIFTEEN

(Prepared and submitted by H. K. Hallett, Manager, Kendall Mills, Inc., Paw Creek, N. C.)

TEST

1. Purpose—To determine the difference in end breakage and breaking strength of 29.50's yarn made from 5.34 H. R. with twist multiple of 1.34, 1.40 and 1.46, respectively.

2. Cotton—Staple, 1 inch; grade, middling; character, good.

3. Opening Process—Bale breaker, Potter & Johnson; horizontal cleaner, Saco-Lowell.

4. Picking—Two processes.

Breaker Picker—Kitson, two beater type. First section, Buckley type; second section, 3 blade straight beater.

Finisher Picker—Kirschner 3 blade beater.

Picker Draft—4.74—40.5 lb. lap, 13.5 oz per yd.

5. Drafts

	Draft	Twist	T. M.	H. R. or Wt.
Card	108			52 gr.
First Drawing	5.48			57 gr.
Second Drawing	5.70			60 gr.
Slubbers	4.33	1.02	1.31	.60
Inters	5.36	1.84	1.45	1.60
Speeders	6.66	3.39	1.46	5.34
	6.66	3.23	1.40	5.34
	6.66	3.09	1.34	5.34
Spinning	11	24.41	4.46	29.50s

Front roll speed 120 R.P.M.

Test

Card Room—Enough frames were selected to make a full creel of 5.34 double roving with each of the three twist multiples—1.46, 1.40 and 1.34.

Spinning Room—The roving was put into three spinning frames which had just been overhauled, so the spinning conditions were as near equal as possible for the three different twist multiples.

During the running of the test the humidity readings were as follows:

1:15 P. M.—60 relative humidity.
4:05 P. M.—58 relative humidity.
5:15 P. M.—65 relative humidity.

An end breakage test showed that on the
1.46 T M roving we had 3.1 ends down per 100 spindles per hr.
1.40 T M roving we had 3.2 ends down per 100 spindles per hr.
1.34 T M roving we had 6.6 ends down per 100 spindles per hr.

After the frames were doffed, 252 bobbins of each of the three twist multiples were reeled, weighed and broken. The average numbers and breaks were as follows:

Twist Multiple	Yarn No.	Break
1.46	29.59	59.25
1.40	29.67	57.75
1.34	29.85	59.07

CONCLUSIONS

1. The breaking strengths for the different twist multiples were practically the same.

2. The ends down per hundred spindles per hour showed the yarn spun from the 1.46 and 1.40 twist multiples as about even, but from the 1.34 twist multiple they were twice as high.

In taking end breakage tests there always are a certain number of ends down for unexplainable or unclassified reasons. In the 1.34 multiple test the unclassified causes were 4.1 in comparison to an average of 2.4 for the other two tests.

From a spinning point of view a 1.34 roving twist multiple is not sufficient for good running work.

The above test is submitted as the findings from this applicant. The results are not intended to be conclusive, as The Arkwrights expect to compile numerous similar tests before announcing a definite conclusion.

The Arkwrights welcome criticism and suggestions of the methods used in making this test.

Mercerized Drapery Novelty Fabric

By Columbo.

POSSIBLY one of the most interesting portions of the cotton cloth industry, but one which is not very often commented on, mainly because the producing units are rather small and few when compared with those making staple and even fancies, is that portion which produces various drapery, upholstery and similar fabrics. Due to the use of better dyes and the production of more desirable and harmonious effects, these materials have been increasing in sale and are being used for purposes where they previously were considered unsuitable. In a general way, such fabrics are made from dyed yarns and are heavy in weight when compared with most lines of cotton fabrics. The selling prices are high because the cloth contains so much material per yard and also because the quantities sold are rather small, thus making the distribution charges large and the cost of production greater than would otherwise be noted.

That the change of style in dress goods do have a wide influence upon various fabrics is not often recognized by many sellers, but it is clearly shown by the style of this fabric and which is illustrative of some of the leading fabrics which have been produced for drapery purposes. It is well known that the novelty yarn effects have been the leading styles in dress goods and have been adapted in various methods for use with such ground fabrics as voiles, crepes, curtain materials, light waistings, and other widely varying constructions, and so it is natural to expect the same influence to be noted in draperies. Of course the possibilities in the use of novelty yarns for drapery fabrics are rather small or limited for various reasons, but it is usually desirable to produce new effects when they can be cleverly executed and when they will aid in the distribution of any fabric.

One of the processes which is used extensively now in the South in making ordinary drapery fabrics is the poplin construction. This is a method by which the warp contains a comparatively large number of threads per inch of rather fine yarn, and usually of a ply nature, while the filling contains a small number of picks of coarse ply yarn. It is seldom that there is less than twice as many threads per inch in the warp than there is in the filling, usually a much higher ratio than that named ,and for draperies the warp size is usually twice or more than twice as fine as the filling. In most cloth of this kind the count is about 100x17 and the yarn sizes used about 30/1 and 3.8/1. The weave is, in the majority of instances, plain, inasmuch as more firmness is secured through such use and there is not the great necessity for woven figures which there is in many styles of dress goods, although this statement does not indicate that figures are not sometimes applied.

Ply yarns are used in making such fabrics for a number of reasons. First, they allow coarse yarn numbers to be made so that heavier fabrics result. Second, they permit a greater amount of strength and service to be secured together with a clearer result, which is desirable in draperies. Third, they allow many mercerized yarns to be used, thus giving the material a lustre not obtainable when single yarns are employed. Soft twist is necessary for any good mercerized results, either in the yarn or cloth, and for this reason soft twist ply yarn is often used. In a poplin construction the large excess of warp has a tendency to cover up the filling to a greater or less extent, and under such circumstances the quality of the filling yarn is not of so great importance as the warp, and in addition, the fabric pattern, if made by colors, must be produced by the warp yarns. In such cloth as that considered the ribs of the ordinary poplin cloth are noticeable, but these ribs are made irregular through the varying in the size of the filling yarn. The warp covers up the filling just about as effectively in the heavy portions as it does in the finer portions, but nevertheless, the irregular filling yarn produces a noticeable irregular effect in the cloth, and this shows that a great deal of ingenuity has been used in the planning of the cloth construction. Many of the novelty loop, crockscrew, slub yarns would have been suitable for the style of cloth considered and the fact that the right yarn has been used is worthy of mention. The same poplin constructions which are used for draperies are often used for a number of different uses when their production is planned. Certain classes of cloths, such as cotton flannels, regularly contain yarns of the character used in this fabric, and while the yarn sizes may vary somewhat, the method of production is practically identical. In the first place, the novelty result is produced by a number of strands of yarn and bunches of loose cotton twisted together, the bunches of cotton being spaced at intervals in the complete yarn. The loose cotton necessarily has to be in a condition capable of handled and the fibres must be comparatively parallel so as to give some strength together with a uniform size of bunch when the yarn is being made.

There are a number of different results which can be produced. First, the whole yarn can be made from stock-dyed cotton with the bunches of one color and the ground threads of the same or another color. Second, the whole yarn can be made from grey yarns and grey cotton, and this result afterward dyed, although solid colors only are possible by this method. Naturally, in the first two processes the ground yarns can be of different colors, and bleached yarns and cottons are just as possible as dyed yarns. We are not considering the similar yarns containing bunches of yarn made by two twisting processes, the second twisting being mainly for the purpose of binding in the bunch of cotton more firmly. This extra twisting process is adapted when such yarn is used for warp and it is to be handled extensively and is not so generally employed when it is used for filling.

One of the main considerations in producing novelty yarns such as that used is to have the cotton bunches taper off well, inasmuch as this gives a better appearance and also aids in producing firmness, inasmuch as the tapering end of the cotton fibres twists in better with the ground threads. This variety of yarns is often produced on an ordinary spinning frame, in fact, it is probable that much the largest share of it is produced in this manner. One set of rolls is given an intermittent motion through the removal of gear teeth or in some other manner. Between these rolls is placed the roving which forms the bunch in the completed yarn. Naturally the intermittent motion of the rolls feeds the cotton out at regular intervals. Between another set of rolls, which operate regularly, are placed the two ground threads, it being desirable to have the cotton bunch fed out between these two ends as the twist is being inserted, and this method permits the cotton to be bound in more firmly. The continuous delivery of threads, together with the intermittent delivery of the soft cotton or roving creates a ply yarn in which the bunches of cotton are twisted. The twist in any yarn will run to the finest portions, and this happens very noticeably in the yarn of the character described, there being quite a little twist where the ground yarns only appear and very few turns per inch at the point where the cotton bunch is inserted. For this reason the amount of twist which the whole product contains will be much different than that which the ground yarns would contain were they to be twisted together. The size of the cotton bunch, the character of the result described, whether there is to be a subsequent twisting process, the kind of yarns used and naturally the yarn sizes, together with certain other features, regulate the number of turns per inch which are necessary or desirable. In the yarn considered there are approximately ten turns per inch average, and this is what should be considered when twist gears are being considered, although the regular ply portion of the material contains a greater number of turns per inch. In a good many cases novelty yarns, such as that described, can be spun direct from the bobbins, which are used in the weave room, thereby making no other process necessary and reducing the cost of production quite extensively.

There are certain features which are of interest in connection with the making of high-class drapery and upholstery fabrics. Mills making these materials, as previously stated, are somewhat limited in the amounts of any one style which they can produce. This makes frequent changes in cloth construction necessary in order to obtain a good distribution, especially where high class merchandise is being produced. Not only are various yarn sizes required, but the colors are usually even more numerous than the orders are rather small, the quan- variety of yarns. Inasmuch as the tities of any one yarn size used are proportionate, and for this reason it is probably cheaper to purchase yarn than it is to make it. For such yarn to be produced in a wide diversity of sizes a varied organization would be required, with the probabilities of machinery being idle at least a portion of the time. The grey yarns which are purchased and this method of manufacturing permits quite a little variation in the product. What ever finishing is necessary is also accomplished at the plant where the weaving is done, but inasmuch as dyed yarns are generally used, the finishing of this cloth is a much more simple process than where grey woven cloths are considered. The purchase of yarn makes the problem of manufacture much more complicated than if yarns were manufactured and has much to do with the obtaining of satisfactory profits. To buy yarns which are in good demand and on which the price and profit are high is to curtail to an extent at least the possibility of profits in the manufacture of special fabrics. It is also necessary to produce styles which cannot be made successfully in larger plants.

Thus it can be depended upon that some of the buyers which have purchased solid color yarn dyed merchandise mercerized draper and upholstery fabrics will soon procure such materials in the grey state and have them finished with a large reducion in price. This applies only to a small number of fabrics which are purchased in quantities and not for the majority of fabrics which are used for drapery purposes. Purchase of yarn, the extra cost of shipping, dyeing, mercerizing, and various other necessary processes, make the cost of the yarn when it reaches the weave room high, and while the loom production is large with a correspondingly low cost in this direction, the total cost is high because the material which is used.

Without doubt the success of any concern making special fabrics is more dependent upon a single person that when large quantities of staple materials are being produced. In a small industry the person who is directing the items of importance has to look after many details which can be relegated by other persons in a large concern. The styles of the cloth are of great importance, as this has an influence on the sales and profits. Experience is necessary

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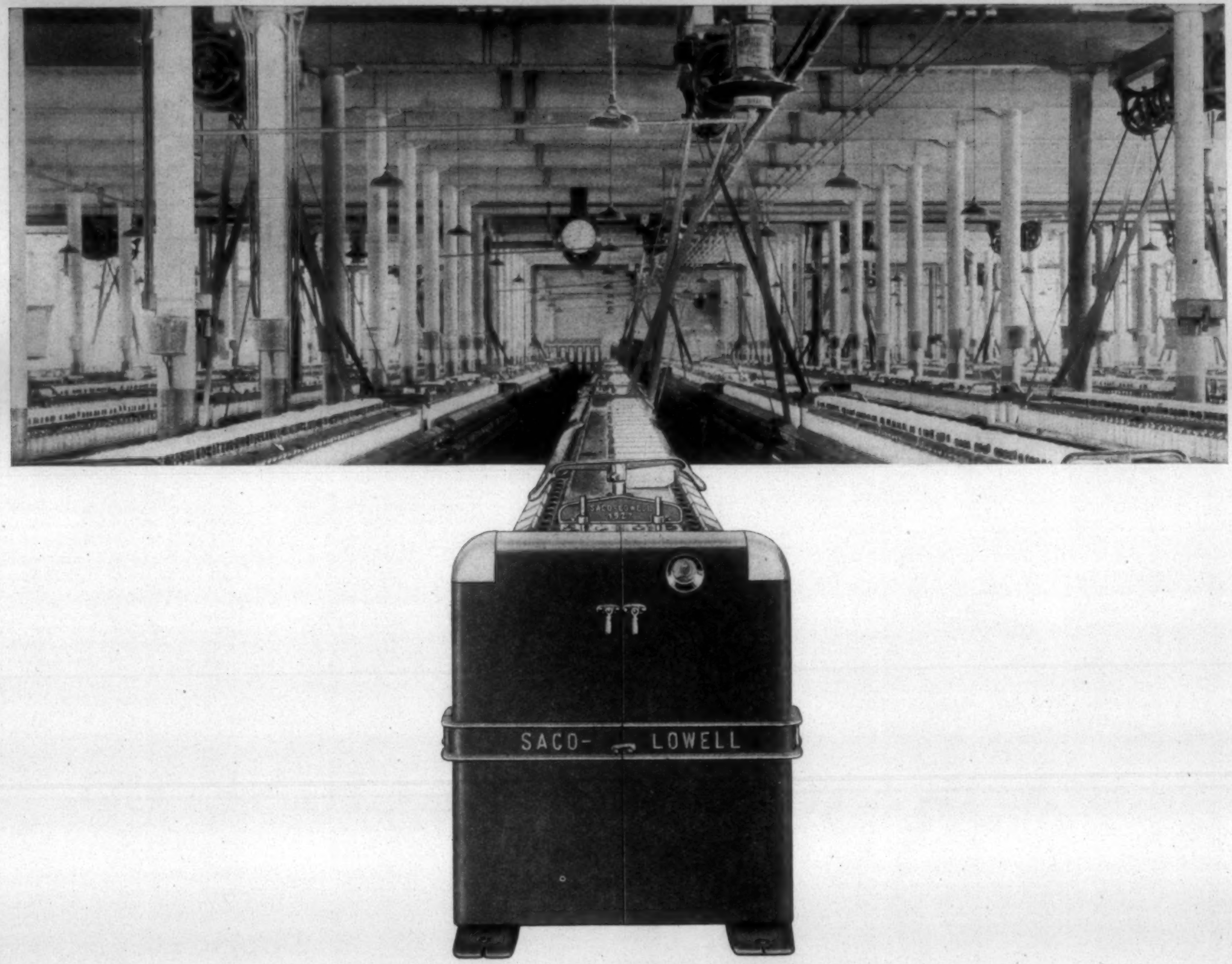

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Iron Stains on Fabrics

IT is a matter of common everyday knowledge in these ultra-scientific times that metals such as are generally used in the construction of all kinds of textile plants are susceptible of modifications due to chemical actions, such as oxidation in moist atmophere, or other reactions such as acidic and alkaline influences, which render metal surfaces — otherwise practically innocuous — capable of transmitting stains to textile fabrics with which, in the course of processing or even accidentally, they come into contact.

The oxide of the ferrous metals (rust), salts formed by the action of various acids, various metallic compounds of alkaline formation, insoluble metal soaps, colloidal suspensions of finely-divided metallic particles in lubricating oils, etc., are all potential and actual sources of stains, either of immediate or delayed development, appearing in "gray," bleached and dyed materials.

A considerable amount of success has been achieved in the shape of acid-resisting and non-rusting metal-alloys, and it goes without saying that most processes have been closely studied with a view to the use of the most suitable metals for the necessary mechanical requirements involved.

Diagnosing Causes.

The fact remains, however, that owing to various reasons, notably the question of cost, and the physical demands of engineering construction, the choice of metals is fairly restricted, and the ferrous metals, copper and its alloy, tin zinc, aluminum, nickel and lead, may be said approximately to represent the available selection on comprehensive lines.

The degree of susceptibility of these metals and various combinations to the action of process-chemicals and to adventitious casualities is increasingly understood and in consequence guarded against; but, in spite of legislation and "direct action," accidents happen in the best regulated factories and defects arise requiring detection, diagnosis and removal.

Beyond a few well-defined and often obvious stains such as iron-rust, the diagnosis of the fault will perforce lie in the hands of the chemist. Careful analysis will not only reveal the delinquent metal, but often, by discovering its state of combination in the stain, will provide circumstantial evidence as to the origin an dsubsequent development of the stain.

Chemical Analysis.

It is not necessary here to enumerate the methods of qualitative detection and quantitative determination of metallic impurities which give rise to these defects. Suffice it to say that there are extremely sensitive reactions in chemical practice for this purpose, of such delicacy that in certain cases, unless due experience be used, it is possible to detect metals, such as iron, even in unstained portions of the fabric, so that comparative tests are always desirable, and the wider the practical knowledge of manufacturing processes possessed by the chemist the greater the chance of successful remedies.

As regards stains definitely due to "process-reactions," it is a truism but nevertheless one which should not be forgotten that prevention of occurence is better than cure of the developed defect. Occurrence may be roughly classified under two headings:

(a) Arising from process-reactions.

(b) Caused by fortuitous events such as "condensation-drops," lubricating system splashes, careless handling generally in inside manipulation and outside transport, unnecessary exposure of metal parts on "scrays," trucks, etc., and general uncleanliness.

Process Stains.

As regards (a) the number of process-reactions is comparatively large, space prevents more than a bare indication of the more probable sources of potential trouble. The sources range from industrial water and steam right through the whole gamut of "wet processes" encountered in production.

Water, whether in natural state, industrially treated, or even distilled and de-carbonated, is a solvent. Chemically it is the most widely distributed solvent known. It is also the most comprehensive solvent. Industrial water may contain vegetable acids, mineral acids—such as sulphuric from combustion residues in areas with industrial atmospheres—carbonic acid, etc. On the other hand it may be alkaline in reaction, causing development of latent metallic impurities in the form of stains. Steam is sometimes found to possess ferro-solvent properties when containing free carbonic acid in sufficient quantities.

Ecessive use of certain chemicals in boilers liable to "primo" may also give rise to metallic action.

Impure Steam.

A particular case of metal staining caused by impure steam in a combined steaming and crabbing process may be of interest. The boiler water supply augmented by a somewhat highly carbonated water, and at one period when an undue proportion of this water was evaporated (without due correction) the acid character of the steam acted on the feed pipes to the crabbing machine, which were coupled direct without trapping, and caused iron stains on the roller wrapping cloth, and subsequently on the pieces in process.

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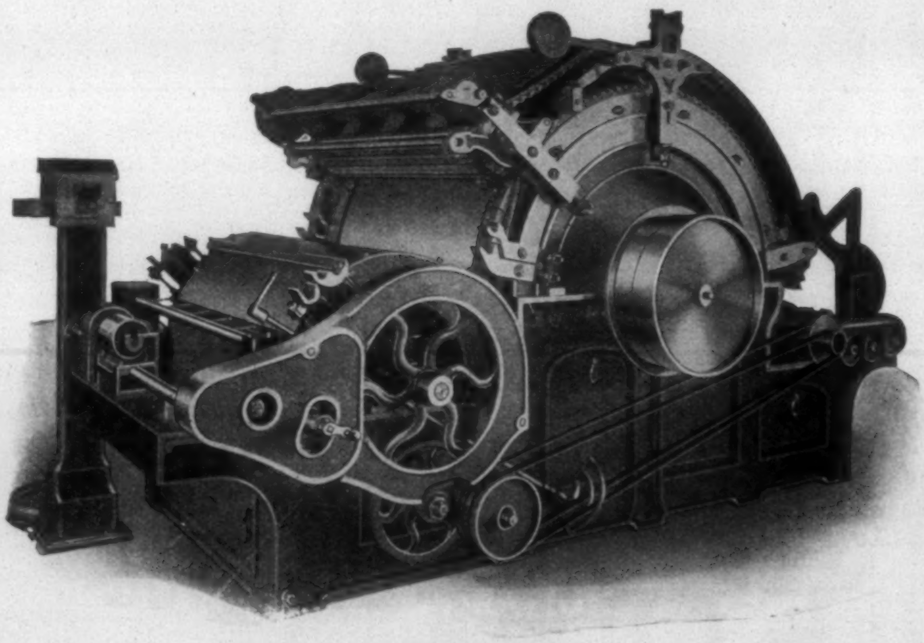

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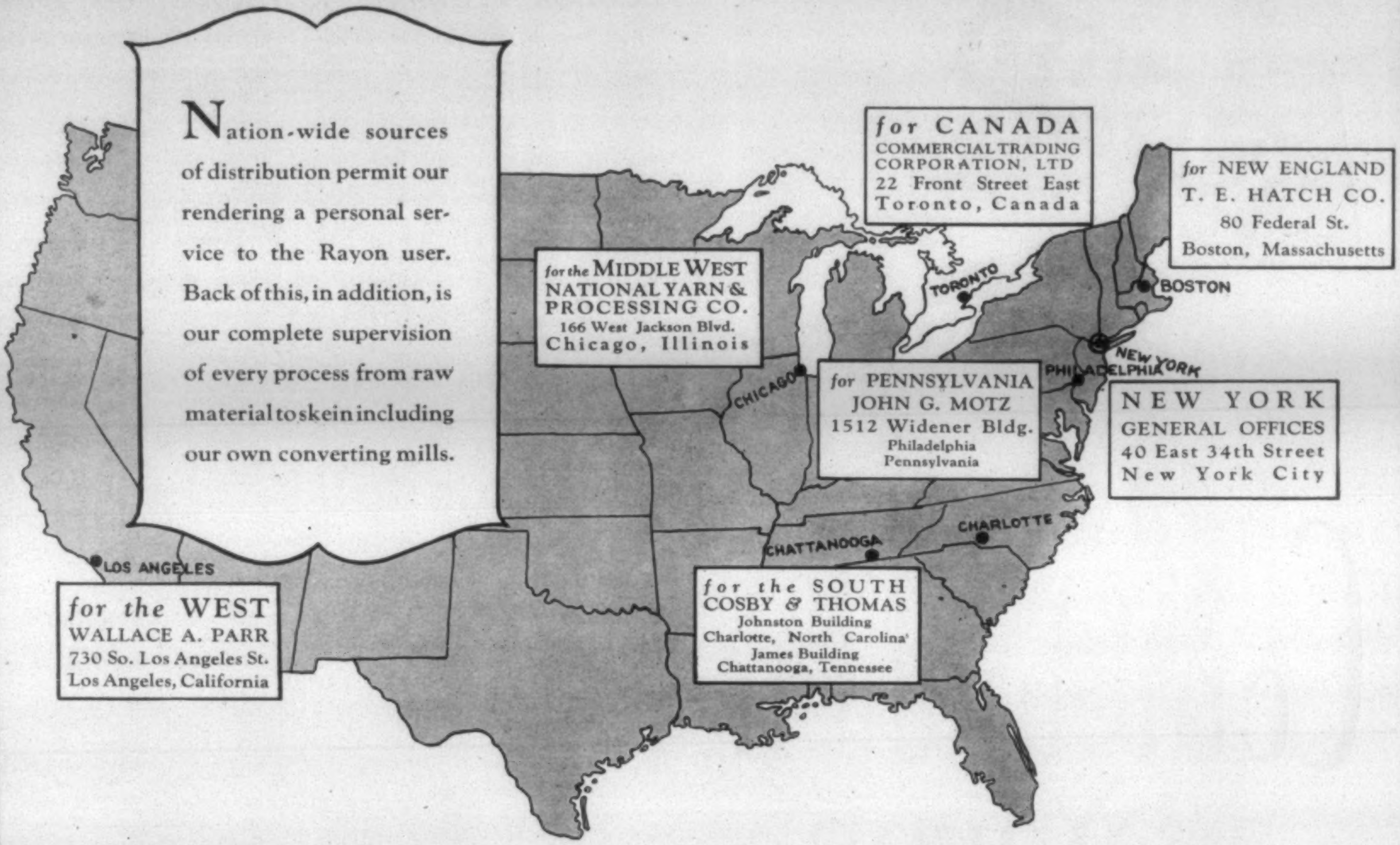

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DUPLAN

Cotton Estimate is 12,692,000 Bales

Boll weevils ravaged the cotton crop during August, the present damage to squares and bolls being very great, the Department of Agriculture announced in its September report, which forecast this year's crop at 12,692,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. Indications are that production will be five and a quarter million bales less than last year's record crop. Prospects declined to the extent of 800,000 bales since the August forecast, when indications pointed to a crop of 13,492,000 bales.

Wet weather over much of the cotton belt was decidedly favorable to the increase of the boll weevil and infestation increased materially in all infested sections. Weevil damage is much worse in North Carolina than in previous years, the department said, while the weevils are sufficiently numerous in northwestern South Carolina to prevent any further cotton being made during the rest of the season. There was continued weevil damage in South Georgia and the area of heavy damage extended northward during August.

In Alabama weevil infestations were reported as the heaviest since 1923, but the crop is earlier and more cotton already has been made than in former years of heavy damage. Infestation is now quite general in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Texas Hard Hit.

Texas reported heavy deterioration of the crop in August, except in the northwest and southern districts, where slight improvement occurred.

Weevils, boll worms and drought caused the declines. Largely on account of weevil damage, abandonment was extremely heavy in Oklahoma, weevil activity in all but the southwestern districts being worse than during any of the last five years.

The forecast was based on the September 1 condition of the crop, which was 56.1 per cent of a normal, and the preliminary estimate of abandoned acreage to September 1 which was 2,057,000 acres, or 4.8 per cent of the 42,683,000 acres in cultivation July 1. The acreage remaining for picking this season is placed at 40,626,000 acres.

The condition indicates a yield of 149.3 pounds per acre. A month ago the condition was 69.5 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 156.8 pounds per acre and total production of 13,492,000 bales based on average abandonment of acreage. The condition last year on September 1 was 59.6 per cent of a normal, the yield 182.6 pounds per acre and total production 17,977,374 bales.

The area left September 1 for picking (in thousands of acres), condition of the crop on September 1 and indicated production in equivalent 500-pound bales by States follows:

Virginia—Acreage, 72; condition, 79, and production, 37,000 bales.

North Carolina—1,787; condition 64 and 911,000.

South Carolina—2,425; condition 48 and 734,000.

Georgia—3,477; condition 55 and 1,035,000.

Florida—67; condition 58 and 15,000.

Missouri—289; condition 52 and 108,000.

Tennessee—935; condition 60 and 339,000.

Alabama—3,229; condition 58 and 952,000.

Mississippi—3,220; condition 57 and 1,075,000.

Louisiana—1,557; condition 55 and 487,000.

Texas—16,354; condition 56 and 4,700.000.

Oklahoma—3,668; condition 51 and 1,025,000.

Arkansas—3,156; condition 55 and 970,000.

New Mexico—101; condition 90 and 70,000.

Arizona—139; condition 90 and 90,000.

California—127; condition 90 and 90,000.

All other States—23; condition 77 and 10,000.

Indicated production in Lower California (old Mexico) is placed at 62,000 bales.

Ginning Report.

Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to September 1 totalled 1,540,025 bales, counting round bales as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 696,556 bales including 14,601 round bales for 1925 and 1,886,399 bales including 23,349 round bales for 1925 the Census Bureau announced.

Sales Continue Greater Than Production

Reports on the production, sales, shipments and stocks of cotton cloth for August just compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York show for this month a more comprehensive picture of the current statistical position of the industry than ever before.

Through the co-operation of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., the August report includes data from a great many mills not previously reporting to the association. While this gives a much better view of current operations, unfortunately for the time being intelligent comparison with previous reports is impossible.

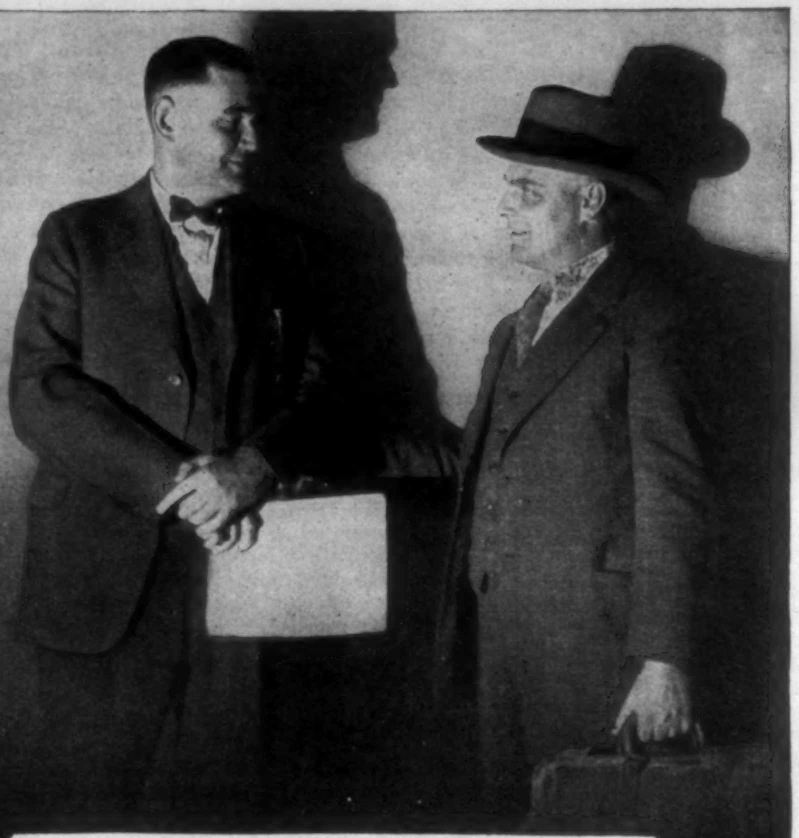
Production of cotton cloth for the month of August amounted to 245,605,000 yards. Sales during the month amounted to 255,992,000 yards. Sales represented 104.2 per cent of production.

Shipments during August amounted 225,462,000 yards, or 91.8 per cent of production. Stocks on hand on August 31st amounted to 201,217,000 yards as against 177,527,000 yards on August 1st, an increase of 13.3 per cent.

Unfilled orders on August 31st amounted to 491,960,000 yards as against 457,883,000 yards on August 1st, an increase of 7.4 per cent.

The report includes yardage statistics on the production and sale of more than 250 classifications of standard coton cloth and represents in many instances more than 90 per cent of the total production of these fabrics in the United States.

Just Regular Service



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GENERAL ELECTRIC

91-8

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

Spindle Bands.

Editor:

Why are spindle bands made with a mixture of yarn and roving? What is the advantage of such a mixture? Also what is the remedy for preventing bands from breaking so often?
Kentucky.

Best Way to Make Coarse Yarn.

Editor:

We want to make a yarn as coarse as No. 1 40-100. Should we make this from single or double roving and what draught, to make a fairly even carded stock yarn?
K. N.

Twisters Run Bad.

Editor:

I have charge of a large twisting department. The yarn I get is first class, but the ends break a great deal. I cannot change the twist because the turns per inch must be just right. Would like some suggestions from those men who may have had much more experience than I've had in the matter of making twisters run good.
M. K.

Trouble With Selvage.

Editor:

I am having trouble with 31"—68x80—4.20 four harness twills curling on rolling selvage on looms. These goods are drawn 1-2-3-4 plain selvage, made with 30s W 24s F selvage rolls on loom similar to a small rolled selvage or turned down selvage on calender.

I want to make these goods with plain selvage, but so far have been unable to make a respectable selvage. Any information will be appreciated.
Selvage.

Answer to South

Editor:

Considering "South's" essential question, what is the best way to find out just what is the best twist for warp yarn.

We must be guided by the breaking strength, to find the standard breaking weight of cotton warp yarns. Will offer the following rule: Multiply the known counts of the yarn. The constant 1,600. Divide the sum by the counts of the yarn. The answer is the approximate standard breaking weight, in pounds. Example: What is the standard breaking weight of 20s warp yarn? $20 \times 5 = 100$; $100 + 1{,}600 = 1{,}700$; $1{,}700 \div 20 = 85$ pounds, answer.
Next: Square of 20—4.472; 4.472 x constant twist number 4.75—21.14 twist per inch.

South will find a variation. The same number of yarn from the mixing of cotton will not show an absolutely uniform breaking strength. Hope this will help.
Overseer Weaving.

How Many Looms Per Weaver.

Editor:

Will you please see if you can inform us through your valuable Discussion Page, what rule in mathematics we can use to determine how many looms a weaver can attend, filling his or her own batteries and taking off cloth, on Draper looms.

Example: 66-inch looms, picks per minute, 135 sley 60, warp yarn 26-2 ply, picks per inch 140, filling yarn 12, spread in reed 65-inch harness 15, reeded 2/2/3.

Example No. 2: 50-inch loom, 145 picks per minute 48 sley, 14 warp yarn, 48 picks 156 filling yarn, spread in reed 43-inch harness 2 reeded 2/2.
Overseer Weaving.

A Troublesome Drawing Frame.

Editor:

We have a drawing frame here that has us baffled and would like to get some help from your Practical Discussion Department.

The frame has the same draft constant as the others, the same gears in number of teeth and caliper the same, the rolls are the same in every way, but to make the same weight sliver on this frame as on the others it is necessary to have ten teeth less in the draft gear than the other frames have.

This has stuck several superintendents and overseers, and if possible I would like some of your readers to help me get to the bottom of this trouble.
Stuck.

Answer to Twist.

Editor:

I will try to give Twist a guide, other than figures, to go by in order to tell how much twist to put into his roving.

Put just enough twist in so that the work will run good on your roving frames, and then not break back in the creels subsequently. There is no safer nor a better guide to go by.

Another rule, which is not so good, is to lay a full bobbin of roving on the floor with the end pulling from underneath. Now pull on the end, and if this end does not break cut pulls or drags the bobbin along, there is too much twist in the roving. After this turn the bobbin over so that the end will be on the top.

Again pull on the end to see if the end will roll the bobbin. If it does it will have twist enough. If it does not turn the bobbin over there will be insufficient twist in the roving.
Conn.

Answer to N. C.

Editor:

"What is meant by a pick and pick loom?" is a question asked by N. C. As I am a weaver and have used pick and pick looms, perhaps my experience with them may lead to giving N. C. a brief account of what a pick and pick loom is. It is a loom with more than one shuttle box on each side of the loom. There are usually four boxes on each side. This matter of having more than one box on each side of the loom is so that a single pick of any one kind of filling used can be placed without aving a double pick of the same filling either in the same shed nor adjoining the previous pick. That is, with a four by four box, pick and pick loom, it is possible to put into the cloth being woven a single pick of any one kind of filling without repeating same again until it is wanted in any future part of the pattern built as woven. But with a one by four box loom, the shuttle must be returned to its place before a different pick of some other kind of filling can be put in. On very fine work, this does not matter so much. But on coarser goods, two picks of the same kind of filling is not always desirable.

Pick and pick looms are used a good deal in woolen mills. But cotton mills do not use them much, and they have been thrown out by several mills. They are harder to fix and to operate than one by two, one by four or one by six box looms.
Yankee.

Answer to Agent.

Editor:

To inform "Agent" with reference to his question as to why rovings are twisted to the left instead of to the right, will say that yarns on spinning frames being almost universally twisted to the left hand, it was thought best, originally, to give the rovings the twist in the same direction so as to accustom the fibres to lay well in the same twist direction that the yarn first receives on the spinning frames. If the yarns were almost entirely twisted the other way, it would be better to have made the roving machinery so as to twist to the right hand instead of to the left hand. Although there is a certain small amount, comparatively speaking, of reversed twisted yarns, it has never been thought of sufficient importance to make rovings of the opposite twist for this purpose.
Machinery.

What Is Cockled Yarn?

Editor:

I know what causes cockled yarn but I don't know what constitutes the yarn after it is made. That is, the cause is that the rolls are set too close for the staple of the cotton being spun, but in what shape does it leave the yarn being cockled?
Yarnster.

Yarnster wants to know what is cockled yarn. If Yarnster will carefully examine and dissect a piece of cockled yarn, he will observe the following make-up of this common defective yarn. When the rolls are set too close for the length of the staple, the roll cannot draw the fibres through or between the rolls. In other words, the front roll rides one or two long fibres while awaiting the delivery of the rest of the long fibres passing beneath the middle roll. While this is going on, the long fibre ends which have passed under the top front roll and being held yet by the middle line of rolls, and also now being ridden by the top front roll, does allow the short fibres to proceed into yarn until they have wound around the long fibres being held. Finally the long fibres held break and let go, and the shorts which have curled around proceed as imperfect yarn. When this kind of yarn is pulled to see how strong it is, it is found that there is no strength. The short fibres having curled around one ro two long fibres have no strength; as they have not been allowed to distribute normally, and when pulled the strain is all on one or two fibres. This quickly breaks apart and the yarn is severed where the short fibres have been curled around the long ones.
Tourist.

Sumter County Farmers Favor Fertilizer in Cotton Bags

Columbia, S. C.—Cotton sacks for the sacking of fertilizer are favored by the farmers of Sumter county, this State, who at a meeting agreed to buy fertilizer in nothing else so far as practical.

Points on Dyeing of Artificial Silk

IN a recent article in the Industrial Chemist, of London, R. G. Foulds said in part:

Textile fibres must possess certain qualities in order to fit them for use in the trade. Among other properties they must have elasticity and extensibility and sufficient strength to withstand process working. The artificial silks (regenerated) suffer in these respects, and allowance must be made for the fact that this is so. The silks have been produced with a certain amount of the desirable qualities, but they have not yet been produced with these properties equal to those of the natural fibres.

These weaknesses, then, are likely to show themselves during process work, especially as most of the existing machinery dealing with fabrics and yarn was largely designed for the natural fibres. Great improvements in machinery have come about in order to deal with the artificial fibres on the maufacturing side, but it is doubtful whether existing machinery would have been so designed had the artificial fibres been the only fibres available when the machinery development in the textile trades took place.

Modern knitting machinery, being less drastic on artificial silk than the machinery used for the weaving of fabrics, has proved itself more adaptable. The growth of the artificial silk industry may, in part, be attributed to this fact. The risk of uneven tension in the preparation of the silk for the knitting machines is present, however, just as in the preparation of yarns for weaving.

In the dyeing processes it is impossible to treat the artificial silks in the same way as the natural fibres. Greater care throughout is necessary, for the strength of the artificial fibres in the wet state in all the three classes is about half the strength of the fibres when dry. In the scouring process for purifying cotton, fairly drastic steps can be used to obtain purity. The artificial silks themselves do not need scouring, but when they are used in cotton fabrics the scouring of the cotton must be performed much less drastically.

The actual dyeing of the silks, either in the form of yarn or in fabric, has certain particular problems. Each make of silk has its particular fineness or "count" of filament, and the type of weave may cause difficulties, as with a sateen. In general, however, one may state that the regenerated cellulose may be dyed with same dyes that are used for cotton and linen. Chardonnet silk, regenerated from nitro-cellulose, differs in one respect, as it may be directly dyed with basic coloring matters, whereas cotton, linen and the other artificial silks require a mordant. It is also characterized by a lower capacity for the ordinary direct dyes. The main type of artificial silk used in the world at present is viscose, so that the problems of artificial silk dyeing are, in effect, those of viscose dyeing.

Direct Dyeing Problems.

The direct dyes are employed more than any other class for coloring viscose. The problems of direct dyeing of cotton are few, but those of viscose are many and are chiefly concerned with level dyeing.

Firstly, the type of dyestuff employed is of the utmost importance, as certain dyes seem incapable of producing even results. At one time the blame for uneven dyeing was placed on the maker, for the following reasons. Viscose is not homogeneous, and the mercerization and sulphidation during its manufacture tend to be irregular, owing to the presence of B-cellulose and different celluloses, so that the final filament contains differences in the dispersion of the crystallites or primitive fibres, i. e., the cellulose particles are irregularly arranged. Some dyestuffs are very sensitive to this irregular arrangement, depending on the molecular complexity. In general, dyestuffs of low molecular weight give even dyeings, whereas those of high molecular weight give even dyeings, whereas those of high molecular weight give uneven results. It is interesting to note that nearly all direct cotton blues give uneven dyeings. In dyeing compound shades, it is obviously unwise to mix "even" with "uneven" dyestuffs. Attempts have been made to grade the viscose itself by giving a preliminary dyeing with a loose color, in the wash water, for example, and sorting according to evenness. Even results with the loose dyestuff employed, however, have not in general been repeated with another color.

The temperature of dyeing is of great importance, for it has been shown that hanks that vary in shade after dyeing at 35 deg. C. present little difference when dyed at 75 deg. C. Dyeing is best effected at 90 deg. C., and soft water is an advantage. The dyebath used in a "long" bath, i. e., the proportion of liquor to yarn is 40 or even 60 to 1, whereas for cotton yarn the proportion is 20 or 30 to 1. Prolonged dyeing is a disadvantage for several reasons. In the first place the viscose swells 50 per cent when wet and its tensile strength diminishes 60 per cent, so that extremely careful handling is necessary. Secondly, the decrease in strength and elasticity tend to become more or less permanent after 1 hour's treatment at 100 deg. C.—in a somewhat similar manner to the elastic fatigue of metals. Third-

(Continued on Page 26)

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Visiting Europe

By David Clark

(Continued from last week)

After finishing lunch at the Midland Hotel on Tuesday, June 28th, Leon Rothery, of Joseph Sykes Bros., took us to the Manchester Exchange, or "'Change," as they call it, and managed to get floor tickets for us.

The Manchester Exchange is a very old institution and has been identified with the textile industry of that section for many years. It is open every day except Sunday, but the big days are Tuesdays and Fridays.

As I have previously stated, none of the English cotton mills both spin and weave and that system results in the fact that spinning mills must buy cotton and sell yarns and weaving mills must buy cops and warps.

Originally only the cotton sellers and the manufacturers and buyers of yarns went to "'Change" on Tuesdays and Fridays, but now the machinery dealers and all firms who have anything to sell to cotton mill men can be found there.

The main room of the Manchester Exchange is very large and has practically no posts.

Along the wall one way are numbers and the other way are letters and the representatives of each firm have a special spot at which they can be found.

The position of Joseph Sykes Bros. is B22 and when we entered the room, which was filled with at least 2,000 men, all standing, we made our way to the position which was the intersection of lines running from B one way and from 22 the other way, and there we found other men from Joseph Sykes Bros.

If a mill man wanted card clothing he would go to "'Change" on Tuesday or Friday and from the catalog would know that on the intersection of lines from B and 22 he would find Joseph Sykes Bros. men.

If he needed 20-1 warps the catalog would name the mills making that number and would indicate where their representative could be found. I noticed quite a number of men wearing high silk hats with business suits and was told that they were yarn dealers.

Every man who has yarn to sell keeps a high silk hat at "'Change" and puts it on when he enters the floor so that he may be more easily found by the weave mill managers who buy yarns.

What impressed me was that at least 2,000 men, on Tuesdays and Fridays and a smaller number on other days, stand all day, or most of the day, on or around a designated spot.

The same purpose could be accomplished by having seats and allowing a man to sit at a designated spot, but their fathers and grandfathers stood and the Englishmen who go on "'Change" will stand until their knees give way and then their sons will take their place and keep on standing.

It did not take me long to get tired, so I began to move around. I had a letter of introduction to the representative of the Universal Winding Company and went to their position but they had no one present that day.

On my way back to the Joseph Sykes Bros. position I was surprised to see a familiar face and recognized Sam Sefton, of Dronsfield Bros., Ltd.

Sam Sefton has been coming to the United States for many years as the representative of the grinding machines of Dronsfield Bros. and has many friends in the South.

He gave me a welcome and went with me over to the Joseph Sykes position to talk to Walter Pratt, whom he knew very well. Before he left he had made us promise to come out to his plant at Oldham the next morning.

I went over to the position of the Textile Manufacturer to see the editor, Frank Nasmith, whom I had met in the United States several times, but found that he was in France.

However, at the stand of the Textile Mercury, I found the editor, A. Crickmore, and the advertising manager, Wright Whitehead, and enjoyed discussing textile journalism with them.

Not being descended from people with cast iron knees, I told Leon Rothery good-bye, made arrangements to meet Walter Pratt at the Midland Hotel at 6 o'clock and left "'Change."

Before I left the United States The Arkwrights had received a letter from the Textile Institute of Manchester suggesting an exchange of reports, and Gordon Cobb asked me to see J. D. Athery, their general secretary, while I was in England, so I went to their office and spent some time with Mr. Athery.

He was very pleasant but the work they are trying to do is so entirely different from that of The Arkwrights that I do not think much is to be gained by exchanging information.

The Arkwrights make tests under actual mill conditions in order to determine the best and most economical practices, whereas the Textile Institute has some kind of a school and seems to be concerned with such matters as the chemical composition of cotton fibres, etc.

(Continued on Page 24)

"Sonoco" Introduces The Velvet Surface Cone
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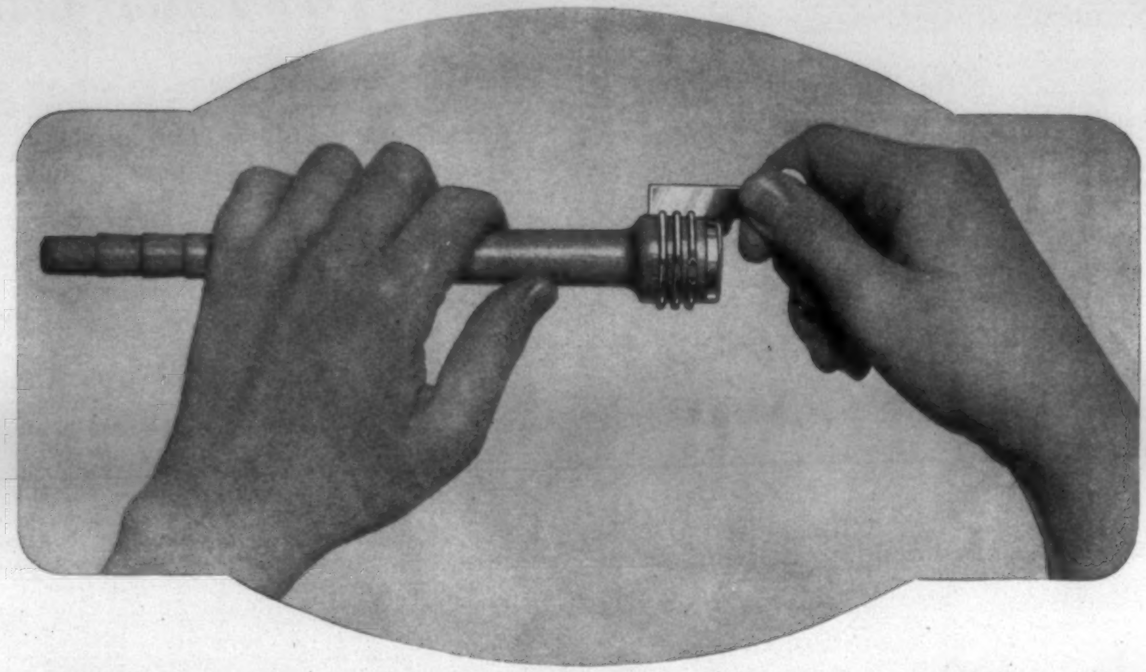

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Price Equals Cost Plus

George S. Harris, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, writing in the ACMA Gazette, the association publication, says:

"A wise man once noticed that while people everywhere were prone to talk about the weather, no one ever seems to want to do anything about it. Likewise, we notice a continual discussion of the cotton cloth and yarn markets, yet no one appears willing to do anything about them. There is a very great difference in the comparisons just made, in that in one it is possible to do something about it, while in the case of the weather, it is an act of God beyond the control of man.

"We talk about 'the market' as though it were something in the abstract beyond our control, while isn't it true that we are all contributing to it, and isn't it also true that if this contribution were more intelligently applied, 'the market' would immediately take on a very different shape and color?

"I am not suggesting that any effort be made to artificially fix a market price. Any move in this direction would not only be illegal, but economically unsound. I do suggest that if more attention were given to assuring cost plus in the pricing of cotton cloth and yarn, a long step towards 'doing something' about our markets will have been made. How long must price-cutting and horse-trading methods remain in vogue? Who ever knows the market price of cotton cloth? These are questions I submit to the older heads in the cotton textile industry with the hope that enough thinkers might get together to bring about some improvements.

"We have recently seen a clear illustration of how 'the market' can act when allowed to follow the influence of present day conditions. In spite of the strongest statistical position our products have enjoyed in years, prices have lagged behind cotton throughout recent advances to such an extent that only those mills that have anticipated the cotton market, or mills with very low cost are able to show any profit in their operations. No doubt, there could be found some exceptions to this statement but the percentage would be insignificant, and means an unhealthy condition which should be corrected.

"Lucky guessing should never be a requisite to profitable operation. Neither should low wages be a necessity. We are not manufacturers unless we are able to merchandise our product at a profit on replacement cost at the time of the sale, and with a net wage scale that compares favorably with others.

"Price equals cost plus I submit as a slogan. If this is followed in price making, the battles of the cotton manufacturer would be more than half solved. First, it becomes necessary to accurately determine cost, and this means to properly include all items. One of the first questions to answer is what production figure should be used. The answer is, normal production. In the steel industry, we are informed cost is based on a production of 65 per cent of maximum capacity. In cotton manufacturing at this time, many mills are running overtime, and basing their cost on the overtime production. Let's see how it works:

"Mill A is running normal day light schedule.

"Mill B (same size) is running day and night.

"The combined production is all the trade requires.

"Both mills base cost on current production.

"Prices are continually lowered by each mill meeting the other's figures. (Neither mill ever makes the initial cut).

"Finally, Mill A finds net returns below cost.

"As a matter of self preservation Mill A adopts day and night operation.

"The combined production then becomes 33 1-3 per cent more than the market can possibly absorb.

"Both mills in their efforts to get advantage make further price reductions.

"Finally both are in red.

"This is going on in cotton textiles every day on a great big scale. The remedy is for all mills to base cost on normal daylight production and when to get business it becomes necessary to cut prices below normal cost, then stop producing.

"Bear in mind that normal cost includes cotton at current price. The fact that you might be long or short does not enter into this picture.

"I realize that among the readers of the A. C. M. A. Gazette there are merchants that were successful merchants when I was feeding hoppers, but I submit that today we have reached a trade condition when mills should price all goods on a cost plus basis or stop sales and production. This is not going to hurt our customers who continually take losses because of price cutting by mills. Price equals cost plus means a more stable gray goods and yarn market and a much sounder condition in which our customers will operate with more confidence?"

Cotton Consumption Larger

Cotton mills in the fifth federal reserve district consumed 239,653 bales of cotton in July, compared with 273,414 bales used in June this year, and 195,944 in July a year ago, W. M. Hoxton, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond shows in his monthly review of conditions. The mills, he points out, usually consume less cotton in July than in June, a number of mills closing a few days to give their employes a summer vacation.

Last month North Carolina mills used 130,660 bales; South Carolina mills, 100,391 bales; and Virginia mills, 8.602 bales, the review continues. Most of the mills have sufficient orders to run them well into the fall months, and goods are being shipped as manufactured, practically no stocks being accumulated in warehouses.

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The Cotton Supply

IN order to make the total carryover of American cotton sound big, mill men speak of 7,300,000, which includes linters or cotton that is not spinnable.

The actual carryover was 6,385,000 bales of lint cotton.

The world consumption of American lint cotton last season was 16,400,000 bales, or 17,900,000, including linters.

The previous season, with cotton around present prices, it was 15,165,000 bales.

Based upon last year's consumption we have:

Carry over	6,385,000
Crop	12,692,000
Total supply	19,077,000
Consumption	16,400,000
Carryover Aug. 1, 1928	2,677,000

Based upon 1925-26 consumption we have:

Carryover	6,385,000
Crop	12,692,000
Total supply	19,077,000
Consumption	15,165,000
	3,912,000

If the crop proves to be 12,692,000 and if the consumption is no greater than it was two years ago, the carryover of American next August in both the United States and abroad will be 3,912,000 bales.

If the crop which is now based upon 149.3 pounds of lint per acre against 124.5 in 1921, 141.5 in 1922 and 130.6 in 1923, the previous boll weevils years proves to be only 12,000,000 bales the carryover will be reduced to 3,220,000.

Since 1925 the population of the United States alone has increased 3,000,000 ana both the population and the purchasing power of the world is much greater.

If the consumption of American cotton, which is now running ahead of last year, continues at approximately the same sale as last year the carryover can easily be reduced to 2,000,000 bales, which is an almost impossible figure.

The crop may prove to be larger than 12,692,000 bales and consumption may be reduced to the level of the last 23-cent cotton year in spite of greater population.

We would, however, not care to risk too much upon the realization of either contingency.

More Than Loyalty

MRS. Frances Sherwood was employed at the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., for more than 40 years. After her death recently, it was found that she had bequeathed her estate to the mill company.

The incident is one of the most unusual that has ever come to our attention. It is the first instance that we have ever known where an employee named an employer as a beneficiary in a will. It seems strange indeed that a large corporation should inherit the estate of one of its workers.

Behind this singular bequest is the story of a loyal, faithful employee, who felt, as expressed in the words of her will, that the interest of the mill company in her welfare "would continue up to the time of my death."

Mrs. Sherwood's case, we are sure, will often be cited as an example of employee loyalty that has seldom if ever been surpassed. We believe, however, that her motives went beyond a spirit of loyalty. Her long years of service at Bibb were marked by the most friendly relations with the officials of the company. They were her homefolks, and to her homefolks she bequeathed her estate.

We thing it only fair to add that Mrs. Sherwood's desire to remember her employers, even in death, is a striking tribute to the Bibb Manufacturing Company's sincere effort to maintain an unusually fine relationship with its employees.

The Steadying Influence

THE result of forcing the Government to cut out semi-monthly reports and thereby deliver the situation unto the tender mercies of the private estimates of speculators was a sudden and direct jump of two cents after the report on September 18th and a later decline of more than two cents.

Contrast this with the orderly decline of the market last season under the influence of a regular supply of information by the Government.

Wants Night Work Curtailed

THE following very interesting letter was received this week from one of the best known cotton manufacturers in the South. In writing us, he stated that the letter was not intended for publication and for that reason, his name is not given. The letter says:

"We have just read with considerable interest your article of September 8th, 'Looking Forward on Cotton." Among other things we note that you were openly bullish at 17 to 18 cents but realize now that the price is on debatable grounds, and we feel as you do, that the price is on debatable grounds.

"Were it not for the fact that population and industry have been expanding during the past years, we would feel that curtailment would increase as prices advance, and it may do so anyway. However, we feel that the thing that should be done in order to insure a good supply of cotton would be for the mills to begin to curtail their night run partly or entirely. This would not only insure plentiful supply of cotton, depending of course upon the extent of curtailment, but would also have a tendency to bring about prosperity for the mills. If the night production was curtailed to an appreciable extent we would see prosperity for the mills come almost over night or in a remarkably short time. As it is now it is hard to get prices of cotton goods up to where they can be sold on replacement value on the current cotton market. We believe this is especially true of the heavier fabrics.

"We do not feel that you should urge the mills to buy cotton at this level and as we understand it you are not doing this, but we do feel that you would be doing a wonderful thing for the textile industry if you could prevail upon the mills to do less running at night and thereby enjoy prosperity to a greater degree.

"We realize that you have written articles on this in the past and it is hard to get the mills to follow such advice. It is as hard, or harder, than it is to get the farmers to diversify their crops but we feel that if you would keep this matter before the mills constantly it would go a long way towards bearing fruit. Around this level, and above, especially we feel that this is the time when mills ought to consider this matter seriously."

"Price Equals Cost Plus"

ON Page 18 of this issue we are publishing a statement from George S. Harris, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association in which he expresses a thought that is worthy of the careful attention of every cotton manufacturer in this country.

In analyzing the textile market situation, Mr. Harris shows that the cotton manufacturers, can through intelligent effort, "make the market" instead of being forced to operate in a market that is influenced by factors over which they have no control.

How much longer, Mr. Harris asks, "must price cutting and horse trading methods remain in vogue? Who ever knows the market price of cotton cloth?"

Stressing the idea that selling prices should be based upon costs, Mr. Harris says:

"Lucky guessing should never be a requisite to profitable operation. Neither should low wages be a necessity. We are not manufacturers unless we are able to merchandise our product at a profit on replacement cost at the time of the sale, and with a net wage scale that compares favorably with others.

"Price equals cost plus I submit as a slogan. If this is followed in price making, the battles of the cotton manufacturer would be more than half solved. First, it becomes necessary to accurately determine cost, and this means to properly include all items. One of the first questions to answer is what production figure should be used. The answer is, normal production."

Mr. Harris presents a very logical plea for better merchandizing and develops his ideas in such a clear cut, common sense manner that we are sure they will be met with approval by thinking mill men. It is high time that the textile industry realized that it must base its costs on current prices of cotton and its selling price cn a basis of "cost plus," as Mr. Harris shows. Turn to Page 18 and read what he has to say.

Silk Mills Coming

THE South has never had a silk industry of any size, but is rapidly acquiring one through the removal of Northern plants to this section. The news of the week shows that New York interests contributed another silk mill which will be located at Statesville.

Personal News

J. E. Byars, from Brookford, N. C., is now located at Marion, N. C.

J. H. Davis has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Pauline Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

C. K. Brooks has resigned as chemist at the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Works, Concord, N. C.

A. E. Yates, of the Yates Bleachery, Flintstone, Ga., has returned from a trip to the New York market.

C. F. Latimer has resigned as cotton grader for the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C., to enter the cotton firm of J. F. Mathews & Co., Greenville.

W. M. Pitts, from Ware Shoals, S. C., has accepted a position with the Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

H. Holmes Floyd, superintendent of the Tallassee Mills, Tallassee, Ala., was recently married to Miss Irene Ingram, of Wetumpka, Ala.

George Jennings, overseer of spinning at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., has returned from a visit to Ohio.

R. L. Bryant, who has had charge of slashing at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va., has resigned to accept a position with the Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.

M. H. Clawson has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., to become second hand at the Vance Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

Clyde Storey, son of W. T. Storey, superintendent of the Modena Mills, Gastonia, N. C., was painfully injured when a steam pipe in the mill burst.

W. B. Warren has resigned as night superintendent of the Kindley Cotton Mills, Mount Pleasant, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

R. L. Huffines, treasurer of the Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C., is one of the organizers of a new company that will move a sash cord mill from New England to Rocky Mount, N. C.

Dr. L. G. Hardeman, president of the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., will also be president of the Harmony Grove Mill No. 2, which has just been incorporated to build a new mill.

C. J. Hood, treasurer of the Harmony Grove Mill, Commerce, Ga., will also be treasurer of the Harmony Grove Mills No. 2. which has just been incorporated to build a new mill.

J. E. Cannon is now night overseer of weaving at the High Shoals plant of the Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals, N. C. E. H. Thomas is general overseer of weaving at this plant.

C. L. Ward has resigned his position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, to become night superintendent of the Kindley Cotton Mills, Mount Pleasant, N. C.

D. B. McCrary is president of the new Randolph Silk Hosiery Mills, recently organized at Asheboro, N. C., and which will begin operations in January.

H. D. Honan, formerly with the Philadelphia sales offices of the Mathieson Alkali Works, has been made sales manager of the St. Louis district. He succeeds F. H. Lovenburg who has ben transferred to the New England district sales offices.

Report Georgia Meeting Next Week.

A full report of the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, which was held in Atlanta on Tuesday, will be carried in these columns next week.

Southern Bleachery Team Plays in New England.

Greenville, S. C.—The Southern Bleachery team, champions of the Piedmont Textile Baseball League, left Thursday to play the Defiance Bleachery team, of Attleboro, Mass. They will make this long trip to play only one game, to be decided Saturday.

The Newport, R. I., team challenged the local outfit to play a Sunday game, but the Southerners declined, saying they "might not be allowed to come back home if they played Sunday baseball." Twenty men will make the trip.

Forecasts Large Mill Earnings

Spartanburg, S. C. — Earnings of cotton mills from present indications should be greater than for any year since 1923, in the opinion of C. P. Wofford, stock and bond dealer, given in a statement issued regarding the textile situation. Mr. Wofford insists, however, that the better situation does not eliminate the need of careful selection of stocks for increased dividends from certain stocks now selling on a low yield basis "are not likely to come unless earnings expand to a level far above present prospects."

Mr. Wofford's statement in part follows:

"Textile conditions continue to improve. Production of textile products continues at a high rate. From all present indications, earnings of cotton mills for the calendar year 1927 will be better than in any year since 1923. While trading in common stocks has shown some increase, the principal feature continues to be the keen demand for high grade preferred stocks. The demand for such investments far exceeds the supply in the present market.

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By exhaustive chemical research, by practical experimentation and by constantly aiming at even higher quality of products. Result—Highly specialized products for the various branches of the textile industry that are uniformly superior, that function properly and with unusual economy.

Our laboratory staff of skilled chemical engineers knows your problems intimately.

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Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

McDonough, Ga.—A new hosiery mill is expected to be built here by E. M. Copeland and associates.

Greenville, S. C.—The F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company has plans for rebuilding its warehouse No. 4, which was badly damaged by fire last month.

Houston, Texas—W. F. Smith, cotton mill superintendent, is making efforts to organize a company to build a towel mill here.

Asheboro, N. C.—The Randolph Silk Hosiery Mills, recently established here, as noted, have leased a building and will install machinery for producing full fashioned hosiery. The plant is expected to begin operations about the first of the year. D. B. McCrary is president.

Marion, N. C. — The Elizabeth James Hosiery Mills have let contract to the Builders Supply Company for an addition to the knitting room and the finishing room. The knitting mill addition will be 40x50 feet and the finishing room addition 24x36 feet. The company will install 30 new knitting machines and 10 loopers. C. F. James is owner.

Ellenboro, N. C.—A meeting of the directors of the Ellenboro Manufacturing Company was held, for perfecting plans for the enlargement of the mill. The mill is now running full time and is unable to fill orders promptly. Probably about 25 new houses will be built for the operatives to live in.

Kinston, N. C.—C. C. Hudson, of Greensboro, has purchased the plant and other properties of the bankrupt Kinston Cotton Mills at second court sale. The price was $6,820 in excess of the bonded indebtedness of $215,000, making the total $221,820. The mills have been operating under receivership several months.

Mr. Hudson announced that he had not definitely decided what disposition will be made of the plant and other properties of the Kinston Cotton Mills. Mr. Hudson stated that at the present time the mills will be operated as formerly.

Statesville, N. C.—A new silk mill is to be built here by J. C. Bossong & Co., of New York, it has been announced by Bailey T. Groome, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. The plant will be erected on a five-acre site the company recently purchased.

Plans for the mills, which is expected to cost about $200,000, are being prepared by the Charlotte office of Lockwood, Greene & Co. The construction work will be done by Grier-Lowrance Construction Company, of Statesville.

No details as to the amount of equipment to be installed have been announced.

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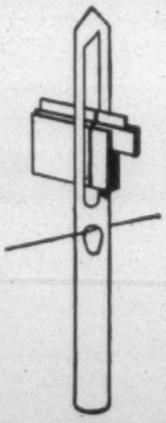

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The far seeing weaving mill executive installs K-A Warp Stop Motions knowing that money put at interest will yield interest—but money invested in K-A will yield ten fold.
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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

Cochran, Ga.—William Iselin & Co., cotton goods department, have been appointed selling agents for the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.; Cochran Cotton Mills No. 1, Cochran, Ga.; and Cochran Cotton Mills No. 2, Hawkinsville, Ga. These mills are manufacturers of coarse yarn, narrow and wide specialties and fancies, in addition to the Cochran and Dreamland brands of fancy crinkle bedspreads.

Commerce, Ga. — The Harmony Grove Mill No. 2 has been organized here with a paid in capital of $250,000 and will erect a new cotton mill as soon as plans are completed. The plant is expected to operate under the same management as the present Harmony Grove plant here. Dr. L. G. Hardeman is president and C. J. Hood is secretary and treasurer.

The Harmony Grove Mills now operate 15,080 spindles and 496 looms on sheetings and drills.

Johnson City, Tenn.—The Gloria Textile Company is now operating at capacity, their first unit being crammed to the doors with looms and all machines runnings 24 hours per day.

This condition has existed for the past year and Manager Boyd says every indication points to a continuation of the heavy demand from their finishing plant in Williamstown, Mass.

Construction of a second unit at Gloria is anticipated at a comparatively early date as they are now leasing about 300 looms in North Carolina. The plant here now has 320 looms in operations although the plant was designed for only 300 looms.

Rocky Mount, N. C. — Announcement of a new industry for Rocky Mount, employing between 75 and 100 persons, has been made.

The new concern will represent a connection between a local organization and a well known Northern firm which has been engaged in the manufacture of sash cord, clothes line and coarser cord for more than a half a century.

The name of the Northern firm, which is to move its machinery to this city at once or as soon as all preliminary details can be perfected, was withheld in the announcement made by R. L. Huffines, of the Rockfish Mills, who is handling all negotiations, pending the actual removal of the plant here.

Burlington, N. C.—An issue of 43,000 shares of May Hosiery Mills, Inc., $4 cumulative preference stock is being offered by Hemphill, Noyes & Co., and Chas. D. Barney & Co., New York, at $49.50 per share. The May Hosiery Mills, Inc., is a continuation under the same management of the May Hosiery Mills and the National Dye Works, of Burlington, N. C. Each share of this preference stock carried a detachable stock purchase warrant entitling the holder to buy one share of Class B common stock at $40 per share on or before September 1, 1937, for each share of preference stock held. The stock is redeemable at $55 a share plus accrued unpaid dividends.

May Hosiery Mills, Inc., manufactures rayon and cotton seamless hosiery from rayon and cotton yarns and silk hose from raw silk. The annual capacity of its plant at Burlington, is estimated to be over 2,500,000 dozen pairs of hose.

Smithville, Tenn. — Charles King, of Smithville, and Lem W. Smith, of McMinnville, Tenn., have started a movement in conjunction with business men of Smithville and adjacent territory looking to the location of a hosiery mill at Smithville. The prospects are reported good for its early establishment.

This is in a somewhat different section of eastern Tennessee and more nearly in the middle division than where the hosiery mill expansion has been heretofore. Chattanooga having the principal prestige in that regard, and also the cities of upper eastern Tennessee.

Jewell, Ga. — Gantt Bros., owners of the Jewell Cotton Mills which were destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, are considering the purchase of the old Montour Mills property at Sparta, Ga. A representative of the prospective purchasers recently has inspected the mill property, it was state, and he expressed the opinion that it could be converted into a modern textile mill.

Before the outbreak of the Civil War it is said, the Montour Mills were operated successfully for a number of years and were regarded as one of the most profitable pieces of textile property in the State of Georgia. Shortly after the secession of Southern States, according to information obtained from reliable sources, the mills were taken over by the Confederate Government and operated in manufacturing clothing for Confederate soldiers. Ooperations were suspended, however, after the close of the war.

Commerce, Ga.—Plans are being formulated to erect a new cotton mill here to be capitalized at $300,000, all local money. A mill now in operation here is capitalized at a like amount, and all of which is believed that the company here has already subscribed $100,000 and it is believed that the other $200,000 will be easily procured. A committee composed of leading business men is now engaged in a canvass to obtain the additional financing.

Mills To Aid Employed Children

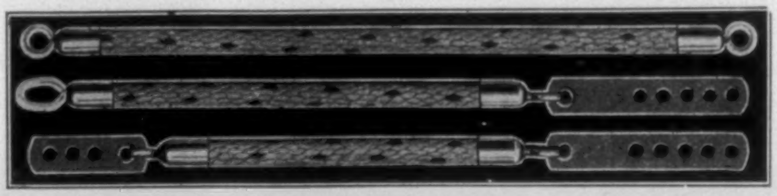
Inauguration of a continued program of education to be carried on in all States, with the idea of more completely safeguarding mental and physical development of employed children 14 and 15 years of age, and for the broader improvement of educational and vocational opportunities of all children, was announced by the National Association of Manufacturers.

With Howell Cheney, of Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn., as chairman, the Junior Educational and Employment Committee of the association will conduct the program. On the committee with Mr. Cheney are:

Garnett Andrews, vice-president, Richmond Hosiery Co., Rossville, Ga.; E. M. Herr, president, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., New York; Simon Miller, president Jacob Miller Sons & Co., Philadelphia; and W. A. Viall, vice-president, Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence.

A comprehensive program, involving nine main points which will be sought as standards in the various States, is announced. Regarding this program, Howell Cheney says: "In setting up the program, the committee have had in mind only such standards as were capable of enforcement and were in the interests of raising both the standards of education and physical development of working children. The program clearly recognizes the principle of a responsibility of the State over children until they are 16 years of age. It attempts to enforce this responsibility by such constructive measures as will make for the futur ehappiness and effectiveness of children without unnecessarily limiting their freedom of action or freedom of development.

Loom Cords a Specialty



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WASHBURN WOOD TOP ROLLS
—for—
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No. Yarn—40s
Twist Square—4.40
Turns per inch—27.8
Staple 1 1/16"
Kind—Carded
Hank Roving Used—4.50D
Draft—18

R.P.M. Spindle—9300
R. P. M. Front Roll—107
Weight Top Roll—1100 grs.
Average Size—40.31
Average Break—46 lbs.

The above is a record of a test recently made using roving taken at random from a large Massachusetts mill.

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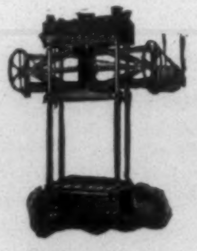

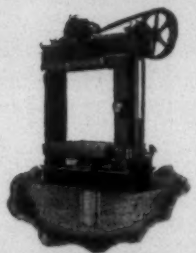

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Visiting Europe

(Continued from Page 16)

Leaving Mr. Athery, I walked back to the Midland Hotel and was interested in noting the types of shop windows.

Much to my surprise I found one store of a well known American chain store system and noted that it was filled with customers.

That night I went with Walter Pratt to an English musical comedy. The music was all right but the chorus had neither style nor beauty. The English women are fine in the home or at work but are rarley endowed with beauty or grace.

The next morning at 9 o'clock we left Manchester by train for Oldham and at the plant of Dronsfield Bros. was given a welcome by Sam Sefton. In his office I found the only copy of the Southern Textile Bulletin I had seen since I left home.

Dronsfield Bros., Ltd., was begun in 1845 as the Atlas Works by Jas. Dronsfield. In 1867 the original Dronsfield took his three sons into partnership and changed the name to Dronsfield Bros.

The original shop was in the attic of a small building that adjoins the rear of the present plant.

Dronsfield Bros., Ltd., have very handsome offices and one of the best equipped shops that it has ever been my pleasure to visit.

They are specialists in building the machine in their line and have specialized on these machines so long that they have reached a very high state of perfection on their manufacture.

They are probably best known to mills as manufacturers of flat grinding machines but to card makers they are known as manufacturers of plough grinding machines, portable surfaces and lateral grinders.

At the plant of Joseph Sykes Bros. I had seen two of their latest model machines in process of erection.

They also build card clothing or mounting machines.

What interested me most in their plant was their roller covering machines. They have at least a dozen machines that deal with the various processes of roller covering and which insure accuracy in such work.

In England a great deal of attention is paid to roller covering and Dronsfield Bros. have developed machines for such work, including the grinding of rolls to exact size after they are covered.

One very interesting machine was their licker-in machine by which licker-in teeth are raised and straightened before being ground.

The thing that impressed me most about the Dronsfield Bros., Ltd., was the very high class of workmanship and the attention paid to perfecting the most minute details.

Dronsfield Bros. manufacture "Atlas Brand" emery fillet which is known all over the world. They have secret processes in its manufacture and I was not shown through that department.

In the plant I met Samuel W. Dronsfield, who is inside works manager and the only one of the Dronsfields who is now active with the business.

Samuel Sefton came to them when a very young man and gradually advanced until he became a director and the active manager of the business.

Judging by the appearance of the shops and the equipment, they are producing he has proved to a very efficient manager.

Sam Sefton took us to the Masonic Club of Olrham, of which he is a member, and then drove us back to the Midland Hotel in Manchester, where we told him good-bye.

We left on a 1 o'clock train for London and passed through the

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Our Automatic Shuttles are giving Perfect Satisfaction in Leading Mills throughout the country on all classes of work.

great manufacturing section of England.

We went 195 miles in four hours and reached London at 5 p. m. I do not like the arrangement of the English trains, but they make better time and it appears to me that they are operated better than most of ours.

(To Be Continued)

Fewer Specifications For Airplane Cloth

Fewer and simpler specifications for cotton fabrics used in the aeronnautical branches of the Army and Navy are foreseen by E. C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., who has just returned from a conference in Dayton, Ohio.

Both Army and Navy and the cotton textile industry were represented at this conference which was called for the purpose of discussing methods by which aeronautical fabrics might be standardized on a basis acceptable to the Government and practicable from a manufacturing standpoint.

"It was clear from this meeting," said Mr. Morse, "that representatives of the Army and Navy and the cotton textile industry are unanimous in their desire to standardize these fabrics as simply as possible. With the prospect of still larger requirements as these branches of the service respond to the rapid development in aviation, Government representatives were receptive to the recommendations which were made in behalf of the industry. It was evident that they desire to assist fully in developing American aeronautical fabrics from American grown cotton."

Bibb Mill Worker Bequeaths Estate To Her Employer

Macon, Ga.—Loyalty to the corporation which she had served for more than 40 years was expressed, even in death, when the will of Mrs. Mary Frances Sherwood, bequeathing her entire estatte, with the exception of personal and houshold effects, to the Bibb Manufacturing Company, her employer, was filed in the office of the Bibb county ordinary.

Such an incident is considered unusual in the history of Bibb county.

Using her words, as recorded in the will, "I give, devise and bequeath unto the Bibb Manufacturing Company, a corporation of Macon, by whom I have been long employed, and whose interest in my welfare I feel will continue up until the time of my death, the remainder of my estate." No estimate of the value of the estate is made, according to the records at the ordinary's office.

For something over 40 years Mrs. Sherwood, a native of Wilkinson county, Ga., worked for the Bibb company at No. 1 mill, in East Macon. When illness forced her to give up her work, she found that there was no one closer to her than the Bibb, and her love and affection was expressed in a way not before recorded in the history of Bibb county. As soon as she was able to get up after an illness about two years ago, she went to visit her friends at the mill and said she didn't feel like she could work again but as long as she was able to get around she'd visit the place that was "more like home to her than any place she had ever known." A special permit was given and "Miss Molly" visited once or twice a week.

About a year ago Mrs. Sherwood went to the scene of her childhood for a visit to relatives. She told her friends good bye and said she was going for about three months. Within a month she was back in Macon and at No. 1 mill. "I just couldn't feel right so far away from my friends in Macon," she explained upon her return.

In her will Mrs. Sherwood named as executor H. W. Pittman, general superintendent of the Bibb company. He was relieved of making any bond or filing any of the usual reports with the court.

Until the will is probated, which will be done at the September term of ordinary's court, there will be no announcement regarding the disposition of the estate lef by Mrs. Sherwood.

English Official Making Cotton Survey

Austin, Texas. — Investigation of the cotton industry, both production and marketing, in Texas is being made by Arno S. Pearse of Manchester, England, secretary of International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners', and Manufacturers' Association. One purpose of his visit is to bring about if possible closer co-operation between cotton spinners of this county and members of International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Pearse expressed opinion that within a few years Texas would be producing 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 bales, by enlargement of producing area and increasing yield per acre. Such increase will be justified by development of mechanical means of growing and harvesting, he declared. He was greatly interested in viewing a mechanical cotton picker near Corpus Christi. This picker is being put on the market by the largest manufacturer of farm machinery and implements in the world. However, its operation is not yet entirely satisfactory, according to Mr. Pearse, as it does not gather the cotton from lower branches of the bush; it leaves an occasional lock, and knocks off some of the open cotton. This particular machine picks an average of 10 acres a day.

One result of Mr. Pearse's visit to Texas may be construction of large docks at Corpus Christi by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. It is affiliated with private interests that own the Manchester Ship Canal and which operate flets of cargo steamships. Mr. Ptarse was impressed with possibilities of Corpus Christi as a cotton port, and believes it only a question of time when large exports will be made direct to Manchester.

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Points on Dyeing Of Artificial Silk

(Continued from Page 15)

ly, the minute particles of occluded gas are expanding and may disrupt the cohesion of the molecules. In addition, there is the mechanical disturbance of the fine filaments from ebullition. Finally it has been shown that prolonged dyeing affects the speed of winding—a later necessary process.

Most direct dyestuffs require the presence of an assistant, such as Glauber's salt, for the purpose of exhausting the bath. These salts emphasize the tendency to streakiness of viscose, and soap is the assistant generally employed.

Viscose yarn must not be wrung out in the manner general for cotton yarn owing to its weak "wet strength." Excess liquor is removed by careful hydro-extracting. The after-treatment with metallic salts for increasing fastness to washing and light, is apt to cause stickiness of the yarn, with a subsequent diminution in winding speed.

The yarn should be dried at a fairly low temperature—about 40 deg. C.—as higher temperatures have an injurious effect on the strength and elongation. In spite of all these precautions, certain differences are apt to occur which may in general be placed to the account of the process worker (winder). An account of this would be very long and debatable, but it has been shown that the viscosity of the solution of viscose has no marked influence on dyeing, but the time of "aging" varies inversely with the depth of dyeing or affinity. Viscose has an extensibility of 20-24 per cent, and the deph of color varies with this extensibility. The recovery or real elasticity is low (about 2-5 per cent), so that "strained" yarn will dye lighter. This may be due to the thinner wall produced by elongation—cf. the thin walls of immature cotton, which do not appear dyed—or the difference in twist, consequent upon elongation, to which viscose, like real silk, is very sensitive as regards dyeing properties. Changes in extensibility are effected by tension, but are usually eliminated by subsequent wetting. If, however, the filament has been under tension when wet, then the extensibility change is more or less permanent.

Developed Colors.

These colors are very suitable for viscose. The affinity for the naphthol is high and the development of the color is carried out at a low temperature. Certain precautions, however,are essential, or "blinding" will result, i. e., loss of lustre. Naphthols have a higher affinity for viscose than for cotton, so that a less concentrated bath is essential or the fibre will be subcharged with naphthal and form an excess of color lake on the surface upon development, thus destroying the lustre. Recovery of the lustre can be effected by an after-treatment with hydrosulphite. Another cause of blinding is that certain naphthol combinations undergo an agglomeration or aggregation of dye particles on the surface when soaped above 60 deg. C. or steamed.

These give very uneven results on viscose and their use should be avoided except in cases where fastness demands make them imperative. The sulphur blacks are used to some extent, but all sulphur dyestuffs requiring, as they do, an alkaline dyebath, render artificial silk harsh, so that a softening process becomes necessary, and this generally prevents efficient sizing. There are also "tendering" difficulties.

Basic Dyes.

As has already been stated, nitro silk needs no mordant for the basic colors, although its fastness to washing is improved by an after-treatment with tannic acid.

The basic dyestuffs have no affinity for viscose, for although they stain it, they are readily washed out. They are apt to be uneven, but less so that direct colors. Unfortunately, tannic acid is more sensitive to the variation in viscose than the dyestuffs, but synthetic mordants, such as Katanol, give more even results and a better "feel" to the yarn. The dyed material is not so sensitive to metallic salts and needs no fixation. Katanol, as a mordant, has the extra advantage of a single process over the two-process, tannic acid-tartar emetic method. The dye is applied from a neutral dyebath, as viscose is much more sensitive to acid than cotton.

The artificial silks have come as a welcome addition to the textile trades, and by their use further developments have been made possible. They have come to say—not so much as a competitor to the more staple fibres—but as an addition.

In spite of their faults and weaknesses an ever-growing demand for these products is inevitable. Further improvements are bound to come, especially when it is recognized that these processes are controlled as far as possible by chemical and phyical tests. These tests will improve also, especially in co-operation with the textile users of the silks. Further improvement in the yarn, in the finishing and dyeing of the silks, is bound to come as a closer co-operation is achieved between makers and users. Such cooperation has improved greatly of recest years, but more is necessary. As the textile research associations develop and extend their activities and increase their experience and technique ,as private firms increase their research departments and as the manufacturers and dyers gain more information in regard to the properties of the silks, so will many of the present faults disappear.

Optimistic Report On Week's Trading

The crop report has made further advances necessary, says one of the largest cotton goods houses. Steps were taken immediately to base gray goods prices on 24s for December, New York. Large sales have again followed the advance, print cloths being taken freely for October-November relivery. On percales and other finished goods prices were withdrawn after publication of the report and have not yet been replaced. The gray goods market continues to surprise its friends even in the way in which goods move after every advance.

Considering the Saturday and Monday holidays our sales for the week were very satisfactory and showed only a slight drop from the previous week. As a matter of fact gray goods showed an actual gain, though colored goods, sheets and fine and fancy goods showed losses. More than full week's production of gray goods was actually sold and 50 per cent in excess of production of sheets pillow cases. Inquiry for heavy drills and twills has improved decidedly within the last few days.

Many large buyers were on hand in the market to get the report immediately and failing to find any comfort in it for lower or even stationary prices, proceeded to cover as quickly as they could at the best prices possible. Business of this character in sheetings and print cloths ran up well into the millions of yards. The advances named ran from ¼c to ½c on print cloths, an average of ½c on sheetings and ½c to ¾c on drills.

We have passed the point where we venture to guess where the market is headed for, but there is certainly every sign of continued activity and none at all of early let-up.

Within the last twenty-four hours we have commenced to have inquiries for print cloths for December-January-February delivery.

Further reports as they come in bear testimony to the high volume of August sales by the mail order and chain stores. Woolworth's sales for August showed a gain of 12.6 per cent over August, 1926; Penney's a gain of 36.1 per cent; Kresge's a gain of 20.6 per cent, and many others in similar proportions.

Bemis Makes Interesting Tour of Europe

A very interesting account of a trip through Europe by Jos. H. Bemis, vice-president of the New York and New Jersey Lubricant Co., is contained in the following letter which he wrote to David Clark, editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin. Writing from Barcelona, Spain, Mr. Bemis says:

"Ever since the early part of July, have been intending to write you about the textile tour of Europe, that I have been making this summer, but it has kept me so very busy, that this is the first opportunity I have found to drop you a few lines.

"Starting with what is known as 'the cradle of the textile industry'—Manchester—I spent the first two weeks of July visiting numerous of the largest and oldest spinning, twisting and weaving mills in Great Britain. While in England, I also visited the works of Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., in Oldham, who are reputed to being the oldest and largest builders of textile machinery in the world. They most courteously extended me courtesy of a tour of inspection through their experimental department, where they had on display what is probably the most interesting exhibit of textile machines of all kinds that in existence today, embracing the very first or oldest types of machines, down to the very latest or most modern models. I was also accorded the same courtesy by Arundel, Coulthard & Co., Ltd., of Stockport, the well known makers of winders and twisters (or doublers—as they are called in England). Needless to say, my visit to England, was highly interesting besides most instructive.

"Following that, I in turn have visited prominent textile mills in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy — and now in Spain. It will no doubt interest you to learn that we have depots or warehouses established in all of these countries, from which our non-fluid oils are supplied to the mills for lubrication of carding, spinning, twisting and weaving machinery—same as to the Southern mills in the United States.

"From here I continue my trip to France and Belgium—and if time permits will also visit Austria-Hungary and Checho-Slovakia—in ail of which countries as well as the above mentioned, non-fluid oil is coming into regular use, as in the United States.

"Trust this letter will find you enjoying good health, and shortly after returning to America in October, will visit the South—when I hope to have the pleasure of again greeting you in person."

Streaky Dyeings on Rayon Fabrics

Viscose rayon, no matter how carefully it may be dyed, often gives uneven shades. This may be either a two-color or shot effect, which is due to the larger dark and light surfaces alternating with one another; or actual differences in depth of shade may occur in more or less formation. In ready-made goods, especially tricots, this latter phenomenon produces a striped effect, and may be attributed to the influence on the absorption of dyestuffs of irregularities in the thickness of the fiber, the fineness of the rayon fiber and the degree of dispersion of the fiber substance. This latter in turn depends on different factors, for example, the use of mixtures of different celluloses and irregularities in mercerization, sulphonation, ageing and coagulation.

The determination of oxycellulose in viscose rayon by means of a warm silver nitrate solution, prepared by the addition of concentrated ammonia to a 10 per cent solution of silver nitrate until the precipitate at first formed redissolves, is an indication of whether the goods will become streaky on dyeing. This reagent can also be used advantageously for the detection of weak spots which form holes on dyeing.—From the Leipsiger Monatschrift fur Textilindustrie.

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as to what methods should be used in best obtaining any certain results. With grey and most of the staple colored lines a certain method of production can be adopted and continuously followed out, but with special fabrics there is more flexibility in the methods of production and the adoption of the best method tends to keep down the cost and increase the profits.

There are numerous other features which have to be considered by the manufacturers producing special cloths, such as the colors to be used in any certain lines, the methods by which the cloths are to sold, the amount of the various styles to be produced, the sale of the styles in such a manner as to keep all the machinery in operation. This machinery problem is a very serious one, even with fancy grey cloth makers, for unless the orders such that a good balanced production is secured between the spinning and weaving machinery and unless the various kinds of looms are kept steadily employed, the possibility of large profits are curtailed. Because there are more changes in styles and more ability necessary then it is customary for the salary ranges of the employees to be higher when such cloths are being produced than for other kind of cloth making. It is necessary to obtain good operatives, and what is more, to keep them, if a satisfactory result is to be secured. One of the fabrics which has never been produced in the Southern market until recently, but for which there has been an increasing demand, is tapestry material, which is used for wall decorations . These materials are used to cover up undesirable patterns or colorings. They are produced from dyed yarns and the combination of yarns and weave produces the various effects. Without doubt the making of large effects in such cloths is one of the most complicated forms of textile manufacture. The placing of the various colors and figures where they will appear best in an art, and makes possible results which would otherwise be considered impractical. Many colors are used in the warp, and the same true regarding the filling.

Oftentimes the warp has no special pattern, and the method of dressing varies from one side of the cloth to the other, each section being designed especially for the result to be produced. Jacquard looms are used in producing these cloths, and due to the length of the repeat and the great number of picks in the filling, a large number of cards are necessary for the completion of the pattern. It sometimes happens that the design making and the card employed alone cost 1,500 or more, and in such instances the production cost is regulated a good deal by the amount of the tapestry which can be sold. When the sale is large, the design cost is large per yard, whereas when quite a distribution is made this item is of much less importance, although it naturally is quite high in any such material.

Planters and Manufacturers To Meet

Committees of cotton producers and manufacturers will meet September 16 at the offices of the Cotton-Textile Institute in New York to discuss problems of mutual interest. Representatives of the Division of Co-operative Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economic, Department of Agriculture, also will be in attendance to meet with Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute, the producers' and manufacturers' representatives.

C. A. Moser, of the American Cotton Exchange, will be acting secretary of the joint conference.

The scheduled meeting is the result of proposals made some time ago, when representatives of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and various co-operative marketing associations discussed the advisability of working together.

Manufacturers will be represented by Robert Amory, vice-president, Nasua Manufacturing Co., Nashua, N. H., also former president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; George S. Harris, president of Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; J. C. Evins, president, South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association; E. C. Dwelle, vice-president Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte; John H. Holt, treasurer, Luther Manufacturing Co., Fall River, Mass.; W. S. Pepperell, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

The cotton growers will be represented by J. T. Orr, president Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association; U. B. Blalock, general manager North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association; J. B. Conwell, president Georgia Cotton Growers' Association; C. G. Henry, president Arkansas Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association; S. L. Morley, general manager Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association; C. A. Moser, president and general manager, American Cotton Growers' Exchange.

With representatives of the textile trades in general in New York City invited to participate, the Textile Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation will hold a symposium on textiles and Government aid at the assembly hall of the board, 41 Park Row, at 1:30 p. m. next Thursday.

The feature of the session, and a point that shows of how wide interest the meeting will be, is that the symposium will be under the joint leadership of Edward T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division, Department of Commerce, and C. W. Schoffstall, chief of Standards. Mr. Pickard and Mr. Schoffstall will explain what the U. S. Government is doing for the standardization of all textiles, and will take up other subjects of interest to textile men in the New York area.

Questions will be invited from the floor. The session is arranged as an educational move on the part of the Textile Session of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

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Iron Stains on Fabrics

(Continued from Page 10)

It may be at times that pressure of work causes operations to be performed no plant constructed with metal parts unsuited for a particular process, or cases may arise where machines previously used for alkaline processes have been used for acid treatments, or vice-versa, without proper cleansing; and, of course, inattention to the efficiency of metal fittings and to ordinary cleanliness will be always a source of troubie.

In passing it may be pointed out that it is the irregularly-distributed impurities in a fabric which give rise to the most noticeable stains.

Cognate Defects.

Incidentally, the presence of metallic residual impurities may cause defects other than stains, such as the tendering of sulphur-black-dyed cotton warps in mixed goods where coper has been used in processing, and also the deleterious effect of copper on goods to be rubber-proofed.

Sonie woolen material which had bene milled and rubber-proofed developed under the "water-funnel" test the curious defect of admitting water through the proofed texture in certain places in the form of tiny globules, whereas the rest of the "proof" was satisfactory.

It was found that each porous point was contaminated by a trace of copper which had acted catalytically on the rubber, causing local degeneration and loss of water-resisting property. This copper was ultimately traced to the metal parts of the milling machine and was probably due to copper-soap left in the machine through faulty cleaning. ■

Ektraneous Stains.

As regards (b)—stains arising from outside casualties or causes not directly due to processing—it is to be noted that condensation from roofing, ceilings, girders, etc., consists of water often contaminated with metal residues. These may be held in mechanical suspension by the water or may be dissolved by condensation from surfaces attacked by acid atmosphere. In the first case the metal will be filtered by the fabric and left superficially, but in the second the solution will strike probably to the heart of the fabric and may cause a stain more or less invisible at first but developed by subsequent.

A likely cause of staining is from metal particles rusted from the "cards" and removed mechanically in those processes. This stain may be not only spread but fixed by subsequent treatments. It is indeed obvious that all the "dry" processes in usual mill-practice can supply sources of metal surface "attrition" stains which only careful oversight can prevent.

Metal-etainingR Oils

Metal parts on bobbins, etc., winding machinery of various kinds, loom mechanisms and so forth, can be possible contributors. Lubricating oils of whatever origin when splashed from oiling systems usually contain traces of bearing-metal which are not removed by scouring processes.

Sperm oils may be used for lubricating weaving machinery, etc., and are more easily emulsified and removed from the fabric than are the mineral hydro-carbon oils, but they are always liable to retain metal under the above circumstances and prevention is better than cure.

Treating Iron Stains.

By its preponderating use for conpurposes, iron in its various forms structional and general mechanical is the most prevalent metal stain encountered; and, although it is capable of being brought into solution in a variety of ways and also brought into several states of colorless salts, it is, nevertheless, difficult to remove, especially by treatment in bulk mechanical operations.

In many cases stains will only yield to "local" treament. That is, nevertheless, difficult to remove, especially by treatment in bulk mechanical operations.

In many cases stains will only yield to "local" treament. That is, by careful "spotting" of individual stains. A stain is undesirable on fabrics either in the "grey," bleached or colored state, but its attempted removal may lead to the production of defects of an even worse nature. In all cases the use of unduly strong chemicals, heat, or attrition, must be avoided. Surface stains are usually easier to remove than stains developed by chemical means from soluble metal salts, the latter being "pigmented" and more or less fixed on the fibre.

The iron may be present as the lower or higher oxide or as a salt. The usual stain contains the lower oxide of iron, which, becoming oxidized to ferric oxide, may be removed by acid treatment. If sulphate of iron is present, it is better to neutralize the sulphuric radicule with ammonia before proceeding.

Avoiding "Rings"

Unless care is taken in applying the reagents, rings or annular markings will be formed and the stain will be simply spread. It is better to have an absorbent material under the treated portion of the fabric such as blotting paper or clean scoured cloth. Scrupulous cleanliness must be observed both as to the operative's hands and apparatus.

"Spotting," or dabbing from the circumference of a circle of which the stain forms the center, is a good preventive of "ripples" or ring marks.

Several methods of removal are recommended. In one case, the cpots are treated with a strong solution of oxalic acid and then covered with tin filings,allowed to stand awhile, and then fully washed in water to remove all risk of reagents acting on the fibre. This is for grey and bleached materials only, unless it is found by experiment to have no effect on the dyes in colored fabrics.

Other Methods

Dilute warm oxalic acid or salts of lemon is the traditional method for removing iron stains, and under certain conditions it is satisfactory, but a combination of oxalic and acetic acids appears to be more efficient—oxalic acid strong solution with about 10 per cent strong acetic

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acid applied in the usual way. A mixture of one part of this with four parts of methylated spirit will remove also iron stains due to iron soaps formation, and the iron oxalate produced is also soluble in the spirit.

In all cases when treating colored fabrics it is preferable to examine for action on the dye on a small section before proceeding to remove the stains wholesale. In the case of obstinate iron stains it is also stated that an electrolytic method—boiling in weak vitriol in a copper pan in linen—is efficacious, but it is obviously impracticable in many cases. In whatever state the fabric is treated must be taken to avoid surface disturbance of the material. In the case of "grey," too drastic a treatment might cause the fabrics to develop faults subsequently in dyeing. Many dyes are affected by metals and also by modified fibres.

A method suggested for metallic oxide stains is to spot with zinc chloride solution, subect to steaming, spot with potash cyanide (poisonous), wash and spot with formic acid, and finally wash off thoroughly.

As we stated, iron is the most general metal stain and the principle involved in its removal is to solubize without damage to the material and remove in soluble form.

A Chemist's Problem.

In the main it is desirable that stains should be dealt with by persons familiar with the chemistry involved. The remedy must not be worse than the disease and it is advisable to call in the practitioner before proceeding to kill the patient by well-meant but amateurish methods.

Especially is this the case where metallic stains other than iron are involved. These demand the attention of the chemist, whose activities should always be directed, in addition, to preventive methods by examination of process, plant, building construction, ventilation, lubrication, etc.

Co-operation with the engineering department and the management will assist greatly. The increased use of rust-resisting metal surfaces in the shape of alloys, preservative paints, etc., scrupulous attentions to cleanliness, and last, but not least, the stimulation of interest on the part of the operative, are all steps in the preventive process which is so infinitely to be preferred to the most successful subsequent cure of the discussed defects. — From the Textile Argus.

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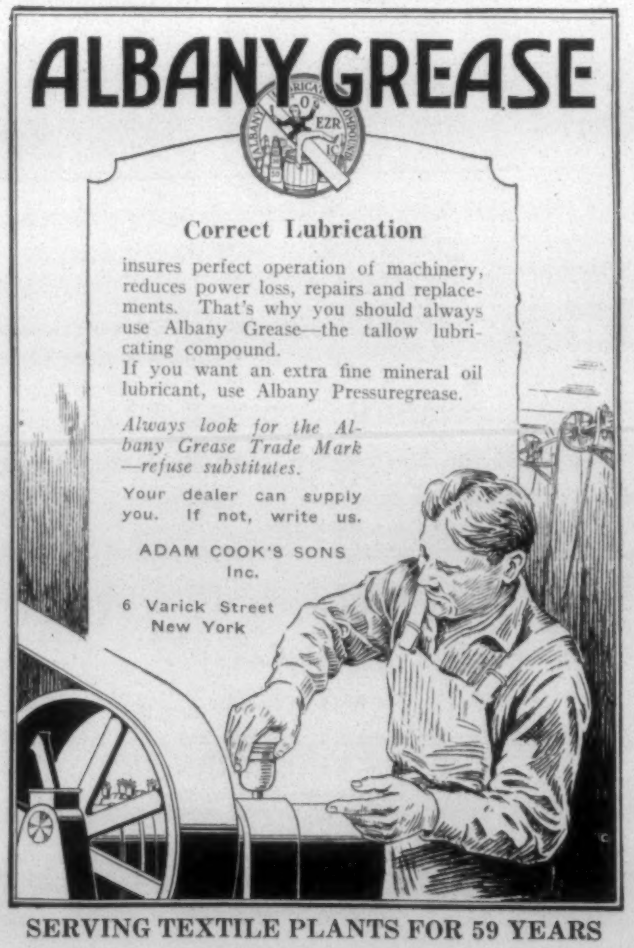

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Advancing prices were noted throughout the cotton goods markets last week, mills moving up quotations in an effort to keep them on a parity with the higher cotton prices. Trade was very quiet early in the week and immediately preceding the government crop report. Many lines were withdrawn after the report was issued and many mills refused contracts on the basis of prices before the report. Most mills have bought cotton only in a small way and will have to cover for the new orders that they take.

There was a moderate amount of business in gray cloths and finished goods and the higher prices became fairly well established by the end of the week. Few buyers were willing to follow the advancing market as far as large orders were concerned.

Sales of print cloths and sheetings were mostly for prompt shipment. A few larger contracts were placed on several of the leading print cloth constructions at the same prices which became effective on Thursday. A number of mills continued withdrawn while others were up ¼ cent and ½ cent, depending on the weight of the cloth. Various heavy cotton goods were held for 1 cent a pound higher than before. There was somewhat more stability to the price situation, buyers having a clearer idea about quotations.

October-December 64x80s sold for 9¼ cents in the print cloth section, 68x72s at 10½ cents and 80 squares at 8 cents. Buyers paid 12½ cents for forward 80 squares and 12¾ cents north. Spot 68x72s brought 10⅝ cents, a few holding of 10¾ cents and second hand goods came out at 10½ cents. On 27-inch 64x60s 6¾ cents was paid and 36-inch sold at 8⅝ cents. Trading of moderate proportions was reported on 6.60 yard at 7⅝ cents and 68x72s 5-yard sold for 9¾ cents. The 7.15-yards were held for 7⅛ cents to 7¼ cents and 8.20-yard for 6⅛ cents.

Sales of sheetings showed that for 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard, 10¼ net was paid, with the majority holding this style at one-half; 32-inch, 40 squares, 4.00 yard had been reported at 6⅞ net, and talk of three-quarters, though some quoted 7 net; 44x40, 6.15 yard were quoted at 7¼ net; 44x40, 6.15 yard were quoted at 7¼ net, and the 40 squares count was quoted at 7⅛ net; 36-inch, 5.00 yard quoted at 8¾ net; 4.70 yard at 9¼ net; 56x60, 4.00 yard at 11½ net for October, and one-quarter net paid for late November; 52x48, 4.00 yard sold at 10¾; 56 squares, 4.25 yard sold for late delivery at 10¾ net; 40-inch, 2.85 yard sold at 13¾ net.

The market on heavy cotton goods was quiet. Mills are holding for the advances which they at first made Thursday afternoon or remain withdrawn. The lowest on single filling duck is 17½ cents for off grade and up to 20 cents or more is quoted on best makes.

Two houses advanced Southern standard tickings to a basis of 24½ cents for 8-ounce, being a rise of 2 cents a yard. This is taken as another of the indications of what can be expected in prices on colored goods in the next several days.

Some had reported a good business in bleached goods during the last two days and one of the leading centers advanced prices on these one-half cent a yard.

Carded broadcloths were advanced generally, but there were not many reports of increased interest. One or two centers told of inquiries for November-December delivery, involving some fair sized contracts. On 80x60 carded, quotations heard at the close ranged from 10⅛ to three-quarters, depending upon the make. Business was placed in 90x60 at 11¼ cents, with some centers quoting 11½ and three-quarters. On the 100x60 carded, 12¼ cents nearby reported for some makes and one-half to three-quarters on others. September delivery of 112x60 carded sold at 14¼ cents, an advance of one-half cent a yard; some makes were reported at even money contract.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	7¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	7
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	6¾
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s	9¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	10½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	12½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	13½
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	11½
Brown sheetings, stand.	14½
Tickings, 8-oz.	22½a24
Denims	18½
Staple ginghams, 27-in.	10
Kid finished cambrics	8½a 9½
Dress ginghams	15½a16½
Standard prints	8¾

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa. — Yarn trading during the week continued on a very limited basis. Buying came practically to a standstill following the cotton report on Thursday, mills withdrawing prices and buyers being to uncertain over the outlook to be interested in anything more than their immediate needs. Inquiry became considerably better by the end of the week, and while sales were slightly larger, they continued very small. Spinners were quick to advance prices after the sharp rise in cotton and kept quotations in a very high basis. As a whole, their prices were considerably above the lists published in this and other marpets and were much higher than buyers ideas.

Very little change in the situation is anticipated during the next week or ten days. One view of the situation is that many buyers who have delayed purchases because they expected lower prices will become convinced that quotations are permanently higher and be more willing to supply their yarn needs. Another view is that the policy of delay and purchasing only a hand to mouth basis is likely to continue for some time.

Small sales of carded weaving and knitting yarns were reported and there was some business from the insulating and other manufacturing trade. In almost all instances, consumers moved very cautiously and bought only the minimum for their immediate needs.

Trading in combed yarns continued quiet. Prices were advanced on both combed single and two-ply and further advances are expected. A few small sales have also been reported on other single combed counts at slight reductions from published quotations which this week show advances of 1 cent a pound over the preceding period. The great majority of spinners, however, are reported to be holding out for prices.

Two-ply mercerized yarns are quotably unchanged from the prices quoted on August 12, although an One of the latter received a com- advance is anticipated by dealers. munication from a Southern processor stating that in view of the higher gray combed yarn prices it seemed that an advance of two-ply mercerized yarn rates was inevitable.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s	34½
10s	35½
12s	36½
16s	39
20s	40
24s	44
26s	45

30s	49
40s	56
40s ex.	58
50s	70

Southern Two-ply Skeins.

8s		35
10s		36
12s		36½
14s		38
16s		40
20s		42
24s		44
30s		46
32s		37
36s		54
40s		56
40s ex.		58
50s		70
60s		78
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4-ply	33
White Carpet	3 and 4-ply	34

Part Waste Insulating Yarn.

6s, 1-ply	30
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	31
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	33
12s, 2-ply	34
16s, 2-ply	36
20s, 2-ply	38
26s, 2-ply	41
30s, 2-ply	42

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	35
10s	36
12s	38
16s	40
20s	42

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s	35
12s	36
14s	37
16s	38
20s	39
24s	41
26s	42
30s	45
40s	54

Southern Single Skeins.

6s	35
8s	36
10s	37
12s	37½
14s	38
16s	38½
20s	39
22s	40
24s	42
26s	43
30s	44

Southern Frame Cones

8s	36
10s	36½
12s	37½
14s	38½
18s	39
20s	40
22s	41
24s	42
26s	43
28s	44
30s	45
30s	45
40s	56

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-ply.

16s	51
20s	53
30s	61
36s	66
40s	72
50s	77
60s	85
70s	95
80s	1.05

Southern Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	44
12s	45
14s	46
18s	47
20s	48
22s	49
24s	52
26s	54
28s	55
32s	58
34s	59
36s	62
38s	64
40s	65
50s	76
60s	85
70s	95

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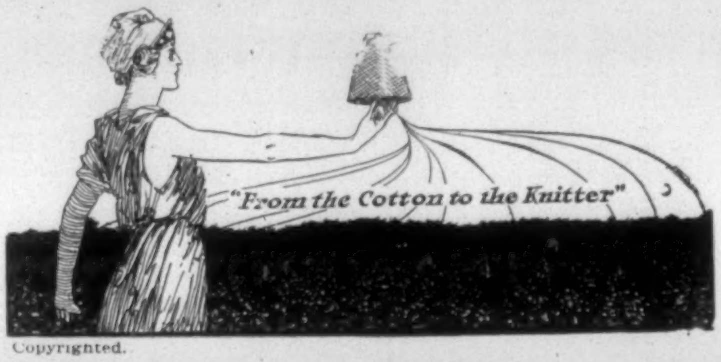
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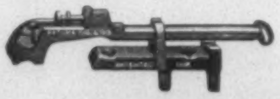

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